BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1825. No. 1852.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 10th of December, at their Room.

An Invoice of Superior Hard, Japaned and Tin Ware. being a consignment by the Hannah, Captain Shepherd, from the same Sheffield House, whose Articles last year, were so much admired, and which have on trial given general Satisfaction.

The Invoice consists of the following: —Tea Kettles of sizes, Stew Pans, and Sauce Pans, Best Block Tin Dishes covers, in Sets from 9 Inches to 20 Inches, Block Tin Plate covers, Do. Coffee Pots, Biggins and Filterers, Moulds for Jellies, Puddings, Cakes, &c. Copper moulds for Jellies, Pattie Pans of a variety of Shapes, Japaned Tea Trays, from 18 Inches to 30 Inches, with waiters to match, Crystallized Tea Trays and waiters to match, Japaned Dressing cases, Cash and Deed Boxes, Crystallized Ink Stands assorted, &c.

The above will be on view from Wednesday next the 7th of December.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 10th of December.

An Invoice of cut Glass Ware, viz. Oval cut Dishes, Quart Decanters, to match the Oval Dishes, cut Quart Jugs, Fluted Goblets, Champagne Glasses, to match, Toilette Bottles, handsomely cut India Shades &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Cursetjee Borjorjee

HAS Received by late arrivals and has exposed for Sale in his Room in Hummum Street No. 12 next Door to Messrs. BHEECAJEE MERJEE AND CO. the following Articles.

An Investment of Oil Coloured Pictures and Prints in Handsome Gold Frames. Some Prints of Horse and Donkey races not framed.

Confectionary consisting of Best Orange ...malade, Damsons and Gooseberries ... Tarts &c. Purfumery from Wylie ... others, Oilman Stores consisting of ...rted Pickles and Sauces, Mustard, ...es, Capers, Oysters preserved in ...s, Salad Oil, improved Groat Powder ... Children &c. And Barley Powder, ... Tin Canisters, Marking Ink. Some ...edicines consisting Soda and Seidlitz ...wder, Cheltenham Salts, Wine Bit..., Ess. of Celery for Soup &c. And Ginger, Tapioca, Calcined Magnesia, Cream of Tartar, Milk of Roses &c. &c.

Glassware containing a Pair of Handsome 8 light Lustres, Plated furniture with Pans and Brilliant Icicles and Drops and Engraved Shades. Another Pair of 6 light Do. to match the above &c. &c. Large Looking Glasses, Gentlemens, Boy's and Girl's Superfine Beaver Round Black and Drab Hats. Fiddles and Guitars, Violin Strings of Sorts, Carriage Lace, Morroco Skins of different Colours, Palanqueen, Chaise, & Hooka Carpets, Venetian Stair Carpets of different Colours, Superfine Blue Cloth, Russia Duck for Pantaloons, Port in Bottles and Sherry in Pints from Harper and Bell.

Bombay, 30th November, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 1st Proximo,

A CASE of white quilting for Waistcoating.

2 Cases of white Pocket Handkerchiefs and the Remainder of Ackerman's Forget-me-not for 1825 to close the account.

Meadows Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.
To-morrow the 1st Instant,

AN Invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Fine Scissors and Penknives, fine Razors and sets of Table Knives and Forks.

A variety of Rich Gold Seals and Watch Keys.

An Invoice of French Perfumery just imported, consisting of Huile Antique, Pomade, Eau de Senteur, Dentrifice, Corail a la Reine. Essence de Savon, Pate de Amandes, rafraishissant a la Rose, Sal de Vinaigre, Poudre Perfumeé &c.

Best yellow and white Quills, Wafers, Pewter Inkstands, India Rubber, and many other Articles.

Meadows Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
NEW
BRITTANNIA METAL
Curry Dishes
ADAPTED FOR CAMP CASES,
Price Rs. 25
Per Pair.

Meadows Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE;

ELEGANT Cut Glass Ware at the following very reasonable Prices, viz.

Diamond and other richly cut quart Decanters, per Pair, . . . Rs.	18 to 27
Ditto Pint Ditto, ...	12 to 18
Do. Sugar Basons, with Covers and Stands, per pair,	24 to 30
Do. Tumblers 1st size per dozen, ...	20 to 25
Do. . . . do. . . 2d do. .	18 to 20
Do. Muffineers, per pair. .	8
Do. Dessert Service, . . .	120
Do. Dessert Plates per doz.	80
Do. Mugs with Plates and Covers each, ...	20
Do. Candlesticks with cut pans Spangles and Icicles per pair, ...	70 to 85
Do. Hookah bottoms each,	18 to 35
Claret Glasses neatly cut of various Patterns per doz.	8 to 10
Wine do. . . . do. . . .	7 to 8
Liquieur, ... do. do.	6.
Tumblers 1st size do . . .	10 to 15
2d do. do.	8 to 12
3d do. do.	6
Goblets . . do	8 to 14
Finger Cups do	15 to 18

Meadow Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
PRIME OILMAN'S STORES
AT LOW PRICES.

ASSORTED Pickles in Cases Containing 6 large bottles per Case. . . . . Rs. 12

Best Durham Mustard pound bottles per Dozen.	12
Harvey's Sauce.	18
Mushroom Ketchup.	12
Walnut, Do.	12
French Olives.	12
French Capers.	15
Reading Sauce.	18

Meadows Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A pair of fine toned Canary Birds. . . . . Rs.	40
A pair Ditto in handsome Dome Cages.	75
A neat Tonjon.	75
A four light Argaund hanging Lamp.	150
A Single barrelled gun by Bond	150

Meadow Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
FROM A LATE IMPORTATION,

PRESERVED Apples per Bottle Rs.	4
Bloom Raisins	4
Orange Marmalade per Jar	2
French Brandy Fruit . . per Bottle	2
Pearl Barley . . . . . per Cannister	4
Ditto Powder	2
Seidlitz Powders . . . . . Per package Rupees 8 and	15
Soda Ditto . . . . . Rs.	7
Lavender Water per Pint	3
Preserved Oysters . . . per Jar	4
Blue, Yellow and Green Morrocco Skins . . . . . each	5

Meadow Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
BAROUCHE
THE Property of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.
Price Rs. 1200.
Meadows Street, 30th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

FACKEERJEE BHOYJEE begs to give notice to his Friends and the public at large, that he has a batch of Fine Large Persian and Arab HORSES and Grey hounds newly imported, in his Livery Stables, first door near Mr. Higgs's Stables, in Churney Oart.

Bombay. 30th November 1825.

THE TALES
OF THE
CRUSADERS.

A FEW Copies of the above work are on Sale at Messrs LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SON'S and CO.
PRICE 40 Rs.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

NOTICE.

JOHN FERNANDES of Bombay Gun Smith being about to leave the Presidency begs leave to return his grateful thanks for the Patronage he has received from the Gentlemen of Bombay and its dependencies.

He requests that all persons who are in any manner indebted to him will be pleased to pay the amount to THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE Esq. his Attorney who is duly authorized to receive and give releases for the same.

Any Persons who have claims on him are particularly desired to send them in without delay in order that they may be adjusted and paid by him.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

VICENTE,
HAIR CUTTER,

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that any Orders with which he may be favoured, will be thankfully received at the RACKET COURT and BILLIARD ROOMS on the Eplanade.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ship Ceres, at ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The last importation of this Ale was highly approved of, and esteemed by many equal to Hodgson's.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

For Sale
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP AND Co.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs HARPER and BELL.

Sherry in butts, XXX . . . . Rs.	950
Ditto XX, ...	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.	22
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints. . . .	20
Cherry Brandy	26
Also from Messrs. E. Buller and Son	
Superior old Sherry in butts . . Rs.	700
Half Ditto	350
Ditto in bottle	20
Serceal in Q. Casks.	300
Ditto in pints per Dozen	20
Champaign of very superior quality imported by one of the last arrivals.	
White.	65
Pink.	70
Burgandy per dozen.	50

Bombay, 30th November 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery.
of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 115 each.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO., at Rs. 120 each.
Rampart Row, 30th Nov. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale, at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and CO. at Rupees 120 each.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Passage to London.
THE SHIP
CERES,
OF 350 TONS,
Captain D. Warren,

WILL Sail for London the first week in December. This vessel is neatly fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Passage to London,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
MAITLAND,
OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,
John L. Studd,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 25th proximo, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations: plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOLAND CO.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

For Passage,
TO ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,
OF 720 TONS REGISTER,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct the 1st January. This Ship expressly fitted up for Passengers Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cab

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

may be seen and further particulars known on application to Capt. Clarkson at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAS DE SILVA, his Nephew a minor as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and Contribute to the Expenses of the suit are the Complainants and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deseased are the Defendants, and revived by order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the suit of Sir ROGER DE FARIA, the Executor of the last will and Testament [illegible] JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased [illegible] REGINALDO CAETANO [illegible]A the administrator of [illegible]H VENTURA MONTANO [illegible]nd the said ROZA[illegible]OS and ANNA MA[illegible] the Surviving Ex[illegible]rix of the said Sir [illegible]E SOUZA deceased [illegible]he said JOSEPH [illegible]TANO deceased, [illegible] said Decree na[illegible] Lisbon, some time [illegible] month of August [illegible]n by themselves [illegible]and prove their [illegible]er of this Court [illegible] Rampart Row, at [illegible] or before the first [illegible]26, or in default [illegible] be peremptorily [illegible]f the said Decree.

[illegible] E. C. MORGAN,

Solicitors.

[illegible]825.

[illegible]S O.

[illegible]ecreto da Honora[illegible]ecorder de Bombaim [illegible]evereiro de 1812 feita [illegible]qual JOSEPH DE [illegible] favor de si mesmo e [illegible]LVA seu Sobrinho da [illegible] de todos outros Acre[illegible] VENTURA MONTANO de Lisboa ja defunto quem comparecerem e contribuirem as despezas da demanda são requerentes; e WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrador de JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO ja defunto, NICOLAO DE LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamentairos e Testamenteira do Testamento e ultima vontade do SR. MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, ja defunto são Defendentes, e renovado por ordem da Corte da data de 4 de Novembro de 1822 na couza do SR. ROGERIO DE FARIA Testamenteiro do Testamento do ditto defunto JOSEPH DE SILVA, contra REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA Administrador do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO e o ditto ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA vestamenteiro e Testamenteira sobreviventes do ditto defunto MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, os Acredores do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO o abintestado nomeado no ditto Decreto, quem falleceo em Lisboa no mez de Agosto de 1807 devem comparecer por elles mesmos ou por seus Sollicitadores e provar suas dividas perante o Master desta Corte em seu Escritorio no Rampart Row em Bombaim ao ou antes do primeiro do mez de Fevereiro de 1826 ou em falta do que serão peremptoriamente excluidos do beneficio do ditto Decreto.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,

Sollicitadores.

જાહેર ખબર *

તારીખ ૨૪ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૨ ને દીને શ્રી મુમબ્બઇની નામદાર રીકારડર કોરટમાંથી જકડટી થાડવી દીકરી ફકજીમા ખાપે થાય છે તેમાં જુજેશર દે શીલવા પોતાની તરફથી તથા પોતાનો બાલક ભતરીજો નામે નીકલો દે શીલવાની તરફથી તથા શ્રી લીશબંન વાલો મરનાર જુજેશર વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનાં શારવે માંગણારાઓની તરફથી દરીઆદી કરનાર છે તે માંગનારાઓ દીકરીથી મં[illegible]વીને દરીઆદીનાં ખરચમાં શાા મેલવાઈ * તથા વીલીઅમ કે નીદી મરનાર જુજેશર વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનો વકીલ છે * તથા મરનાર શાર મીગલ દે લીમાઇ શોજાનાં છેલા વીલનાં વકીલો નીકલો દે લીમાઇ શોજા તથા રોજારીઓ દે ફ્રખાદકોશ તથા છેલા વીલની વકીલાટન આના મરીઆ દે શોજા ઈ શારવે લોકો જવાબ દેનાર છે * તારીખ ૪ થી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૨ ને દીને શાર રાજર દે દરીઆ મરનાર જુજેશર દે શીલવાનો છેલા વીલનો વીકીલ છે ઈ મણીકે દરીઆદી કરીને પાછી દીકરી ઉભી કીયીછે અગાર યાલુ કીયીછે * તે દરીઆદી મરનાર જુજેશર વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનો વકીલ રીજનાલદો કાઈતાનો દે નુરણનેઓ છે ઈ ઉપર તથા મરનાર મીગલ દે લીમાઇ શોજનો છેલો રહેલો વકીલ રોજર દે ફ્રખાદકોશ તથા એની વકીલાટન આના મરીઆ દે શોજા ઈ શારવે શ્રી લીશબંનવાલો મરનાર જુજેશર વેનતુરા મુનતાનોનાં માગણારાઓ છે * એ ને ઉપર કહેલો મરનાર જુજેશર વેનતુરા મુનતાનો આઈ દીકરી માં બે વશીઅત છે તે શ્રી લીશ

બંનમાં આગાશટ મહીનામાં શં
ને ૧૮૧૭ નાં વરશમાં ગુજરેઓ
છે * ફેનાં ઉપર ફરેલા શાધલા
માંગણાંરા ઓ ફેઈ ને પોતે અ
થવા પોતાનાં વકીલો લેણું ખરૂ
કરવા શારૂ આઈ ફોરટનાં આશ
રની પાશે શ્રીમુમબઇ ભયેરાં
મપાટ રોમાં તેફેની યાંમબરમો
તારીખ ૧ લી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬
ને દીને અથવા તેતેની આગમય
આવીને ખરૂ કરે * અને જે ફોઇ
ઈ દીન શ્રુસ્તી તેજગો નફી આવ
શે તે ઈ દીકરીનાં ફકથી ખશ્રુશં
ન બાતલ થાશે *

તા ૧૨ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

ડબલીઉ ઈ તથા ઇ શી

મારગીનવ ફીલો *

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1825.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1825. No. 1852.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 342 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Lieut. Henry Liddell, to be Captain, and Ensign George James Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Richards deceased,—Date of rank 11th November 1825.

No. 343 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant pensioned Subedar Major Shaik Hossein, Rupees thirty per mensum as Horse allowance from the 1st of February last.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1825.

No. 344 of 1825.—Lieutenant Colonel Pierce having arrived at the Presidency will assume charge of the Department of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, conformably to General Order of the 3d Instant, (No. 328 of 1825,)

Bombay Castle, 22d Nov. 1825.

No. 345 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Superintending Surgeon John Milne to the situation of 3d Member of the Medical Board, from the date of Mr. Phillip's departure for England.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 346 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Staff appointments in the Army of this Presidency.

Captain C. F. Hart, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to be Assist. Quarter Master General to fill a vacancy occasioned by the return of Captain Black to Europe on furlough,—Date of appointment 15th November 1825.

Lieutenant J. Swanson, Adjt. of the 19th Regt. N. I. at present officiating in the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General vice Hart,—Do. do. do.

Lieutenant R. M. M. Cooke, at present acting as Adjutant to the 19th Regt. to be Adjutant of that Regiment vice Swanson,—Do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 347 of 1825.—His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. and K. T. S. having resigned his situation of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, and his Seat as a Member of the Government, has embarked on the Hon'ble Company's Vessel Palmurus, for the purpose of proceeding to England by the way of the Red Sea.

The Governor in Council has the greatest pleasure in recording, on this occasion, the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability of which His Excellency has afforded so many proofs as a Member of Council, and of the valuable advice and support which he has always received from him in that capacity.

The high military reputation of Sir Charles Colville scarcely admits of an addition from any testimony that can now be borne to it, but the Governor in Council considers it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit derived from his services as Commander-in-Chief, and to return him the thanks of this Government for the manner in which he has discharged the functions of that important station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Samuel Wilson, the Senior Officer on the Staff, to be Commander of the Forces.

Major General Wilson, will take his seat as President at the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 348 of 1825.—In consequence of the lamented death of Capt. Thomas Remon, of the Corps of Engineers, which took place at Mandavie, on the 5th Instant, and has deprived the service of a gallant and meritorious officer, the following promotion is made.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Thomas B. Jervis to be Captain, vice Remon deceased,—Date of rank 6th November 1825.

No. 349 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that James Joseph Sparrow Esquire, has this day been sworn in as Fourth Member of Council and taken his seat accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 23d Nov. 1825.

No. 350 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Tucker Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to proceed to England on furlough agreeably to the Regulations, and allow him to retain his staff situation until the departure of the Free Trader Maitland on which he has taken his passage.

2d. The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors the services of Lieut. Col. Tucker during an uninterrupted period of upwards of twenty seven years, in which he has sustained the character of an active and zealous Officer in the Field, whilst in the staff situations he has filled, his conduct has always obtained for him the fullest approbation of his superiors.

The following appointments are made in consequence of Lieut. Col. Tucker's resignation.

General Staff of the Army.

Captain J. W. Aitchison Assistant Adjutant General attached to the Baroda Subsidiary Force to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army vice Tucker,—Date of appointment from the sailing of the Ship Maitland.

Captain Thomas Leighton at present Assistant Adjutant General of the Field Force in Cutch, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces vice Aitchison.—Do. do.

Captain McIntyre 19th N. I. to act as Assist. Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force until the breaking up of the Field Force in Cutch or until further Orders,—Do. do.

Captain G. B. Aitchison 6th Regiment Native Infantry acting Superintendent of Bazars in the Deccan to be Major of Brigade to the Forces and to be attached to the Subsidized Troops in Cutch,—Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras. 30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

In consequence of the great hurry with which our account of the dinner to Sir Charles Colville went to press, many inaccuracies occurred; and amongst others, the omission of a paragraph, in which Mr. Newnham was named as Chairman.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1825.

Whether peace or war, has been the result of our negotiations with the Burman Govt. is not yet known; but as it is not usual, when an army is in the field, to waste the season for active operations in a protracted suspension of hostilities, it may not be unreasonable to expect early information of the question having been decided. The general opinion—which perhaps arises more from the wish, than judgment formed on any knowledge of facts—appears to be in favour of peace.

The warlike preparations against Bhurtpore, are proceeding with the utmost expedition possible, on a scale which admits of little doubt as to the issue.

The undermentioned Officers of the General Staff, and composing the Suite of the Right Honorable the Commander in chief, are to attend His Excellency proceeding on Service to the Upper Provinces.

Kings Troops.—Major-General Sir S. Whittingham, Quarter Master General; Captain Elliot, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General.

Of the Army.—Colonel Stevenson, Quarter Master General; Lieutenant Wm. Garden, Assistant ditto; Captain N. Penny Offg. Depy Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Lieutenent. Colonel W. L. Watson, Adjutant General; Major W. S. Beatson, Deputy Adjutant General, Captain J. J. Hamilton, Extra Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Cunliffe, Commissary General; Lieutenant Colonel Bryant, Judge Advocate General.

Suite of his Excellency the Commander in Chief—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable J. Finch. Military Secretary; Captain T. Macan, Persian Interpreter.

Aides-de-Camp.—Captain F. H. Dawkins; Brevet-Major Kelly; and Captain Archer.

Extra Aides-de-Camp—Captain Godfrey C. Mundy; and Captain Wm. Agnew.

Assistant Surgeon, Hugh Smith, Surgeon the Commander in Chief.

The Hon. Company's opium for the e sales, consisting of 1820 Chests, we ha informed, left Indore on the 15th of th for Tankaria Bunder, where it was e about the 15th of December.

The latest intelligence from Fran cates a strong spirit of opposition in th

to those plans, on which the leading members of Government appear to build hopes of permanent security for regal authority, although the time is not beyond the memory of man, when this favorite system was its destruction. The principal objects are said to be "the conversion of the *rentes*, the re-establishment of monarchical illusion, the popularity of Charles X. and the influence of the Catholic clergy."

The first of these is so pregnant with difficulties, that recourse has been found necessary to the laws against usury, which are ordered to be enforced with the utmost rigour of which they are capable, that an unnatural value may be given to the depressed government securities. But as these laws have never done much honour to legislative wisdom, much cannot be expected by the executive power that puts them in practice, which, with the utmost vigilance, can but seldom occur.

The second is to be supported by pageantry; and much was expected from the coronation, in the way of restoring that good old idolatry of crowns, robes, and sceptres, which rendered the persons destined to wear them, too sacred for scrutiny: but the arts of goldsmiths, jewellers, and tailors, have lost much of their magic powers; and the show, if not beheld with perfect indifference, appears to have passed off with little satisfaction, and wholely destitute of any political influence, favourable to the cause of royalty.

From the personal graces and address of Charles X his partisans augured considerable popularity; but equal disappointment attends his appearance in public, since the holy ceremony; and it is said, "he feels it a mortal sorrow, to be obliged to confine within the precincts of a palace, a talent which constituted the happiness of his life. Some time since, having traversed on horseback and at a slow pace, the whole extent of the Boulevards, he entered his Palace without having obtained a single applause; although over the whole space, he had smiled as graciously as possible."

But however unsuccessful these attempts may be, in producing their desired effect, the most unequivocal signs of disgust are reserved for those efforts, which are making to re-establish the unbridled influence of ecclesiastical tyranny. Instances are daily occurring of public disapprobation and contempt, which are repaid by the churchmen, with thundering anathemas, and appeals to the civil authorities; when every trifling mark of disrespect is magnified, to become the foundation of criminal prosecutions: consequently, a spirit of virulent animosity and party rancour, pervades almost every village; and implacable hatred succeeds [illegible] petty disagreement, or even the indul[illegible]ce of pleasantry, for which, the conduct [illegible]ly fathers in all ages, has afforded an [illegible] field.

[illegible]he ceremony of funeral rights, op[illegible]es most frequently occur, to evince [illegible]ile feeling: the Priests having re[illegible]nsecrated ground, and christian bu[illegible]l those who neglect obeying their [illegible], which are not always confined to [illegible]oncerns. The following descrip[illegible] recent affray, may serve as a speci[illegible]ese disgraceful proceedings.

[illegible]l has just been concluded which will [illegible]e idea of the spirit of our pea[illegible] of our clergy. A constitutional priest died without having been induced to retract the oath of being faithful to the constitution, which he made at the commencement of the revolution. His parish priest in consequence refused him the honours of Christian burial; but all the peasants, without exception, to the number of 600, joined in rendering him funeral honours, and in accompanying him to his last home. The Curè of the village prosecuted the leaders of the procession, because, as he pretended, the peasants, instead of chanting the prayers of the church, uttered maledictions on the clergy. In this numerous crowd not a single individual could be found who would give evidence in favour of the curè. The gravediggers were the only people who appeared as witnesses, and who reported some conversation disrespectful to the priests. They mentioned, for instance, that one of the peasants, when throwing earth upon the coffin, according to the custom of the Catholic clergy, had said, "Receive this earth from the hand of a patriot; it is as good as that which thou couldst receive from the hand of a curate." Four or five persons have been condemned to 15 days' imprisonment."

The magistrates being, generally, emigrants willingly lend their aid in these persecutions, while the clergy preach restitution of property, in return for the favour.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

The following information may be depended upon as correct.

The long-expected steam vessel, instead of rounding the Cape of Good Hope, has bent her course in another direction. Indviduals could not be found sufficiently bold to embark as passengers for India, and the purpose for which she was originally constructed has been therefore abandoned.

Mr. Buckingham has failed in his appeal against the legality of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation for licensing the press in Calcutta—that enactment having been confirmed by the Privy Council, without any alteration whatever.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of the friends of ARCHDEACON BARNES was held, pursuant to notice on the 1st instant, at the Chief Secretary's residence in Town, to consider the most appropriate way in which the society of this Presidency could testify their esteem for the Archdeacon on his approaching departure for England.

MR. WARDEN was unanimously called to the chair, who, after an eloquent address, in which he pointed out the excellence of the public and private life of the Archdeacon, moved that an Address, expressive of the regard of this society, be presented to him at a Public Breakfast on the morning of his embarkation. This motion was shortly but warmly seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, and carried by all present with great applause.

Mr. Farish moved, seconded by Mr. Sparrow, that the Archdeacon be solicited to print a certain number of his Sermons, and Colonel Leighton moved, seconded by Mr. Ritchie, that the Archdeacon be requested to sit for his portrait, in order that it might be placed in one of the Charity Schools.

Mr. De Vitre moved, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, that a subscription be opened towards defraying the expenses, and Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. James Forbes, that the surplus be vested at interest, for the purpose of providing a certain number, annually, of gold and silver medals, to be distributed amongst the best scholars, and to be called *Barnes's Medals*. The subscription was by a subsequent resolution not to exceed 100 Rs. each subscriber.

A Committee was then formed to prepare the address, which was afterwards brought up and agreed to by the Meeting.

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, the principal part of the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, the Hon'ble the Governer, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable Sir Ralph Rice, and Sir Charles Chambers &c. &c. assembled in the large room in the Chief Secretary's residence and sat down to breakfast, to the number of nearly 200, the Garrison Band playing at intervals.

Nearly at the conclusion of the breakfast, MR. NEWNHAM, who had been solicited to take the chair on this interesting occasion, rose, and with great feeling addressed the Arch[illegible]s follows:

Archdeacon Barnes,—[illegible]e Address, Sir, which I have the honor to hold in my hand, I have been requested to present to you in the name of the numerous persons whose signatures are affixed to it—in the name of this numerous and respectable meeting, rendered more interesting by the presence of so many of your female friends,—and in the name, I may say, of every virtuous and good person, who, throughout your extensive ministration, has had the happiness to listen to the pure precepts which have fallen from your lips, and to admire the virtues of your private life, in which you have forcibly shewn us how easy and consistent is the practical observance of the moral duties you have taught us, with the occupations, the cares, the happiness, and the comforts of the world.

Warm indeed are the gratitude, the affection, and esteem which will accompany you on your departure,—and great indeed is our regret at parting with you, but the pain of separation is alleviated by the recollection that you are returning in health and the prime of life to the bosom of your family and of your friends, and to that happy country to which we all wish to follow you. Whilst we remain, we shall remember with veneration and respect the virtues of Archdeacon Barnes, and when we also shall have left this country, sufficient will remain to perpetuate the remembrance of your goodness with the same feelings in our successors.

I cannot, Sir, add any thing to the expressions contained in this address, without the fear of detracting from their force; but under the feelings created by your last bean-

tiful and impressive discourse, I trust it will be allowed me to express a hope that, if it shall please you to accede to one of the requests contained in the address, you will allow that discourse to be published also for our instruction, and that it may occasionally revive in us the recollection of your last affectionate admonitions.

Before I read the address, I trust I shall be pardoned in expressing the pride and satisfaction which I feel in being selected as the organ of conveying to you the farewell Address of so respectable a community. With a slight intermission I have been resident here with you from your first arrival in Bombay: I have lived with you on terms of friendship and intimacy, and shall ever be proud to be numbered among your warmest admirers.

With your permission, Sir, I will now read the address.

TO THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, D. D.
ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

Venerable and Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, cannot permit you to leave Bombay, without manifesting to you our respect and esteem. It is impossible to think of your departure without regret, but that regreat is much softened by knowing that you are returning in health to your family and native country; and we hope it will be some source of delight to you, to be assured by this Address of the affectionate regard for your character with which your amiable manners and cheerful piety have inspired us. We shall indeed feel your loss, and it will be our earnest endeavor, at our charitable, religious, and other Institutions, to follow the example which you have set us in the foundation, the encouragement, and management of those societies, the records of which will perpetuate your talents, your zeal, and your success.

You have now lived amongst us for more than eleven years, and of the persons selected to compose the Hierarchy which was established at the time of your arrival by the wisdom of the Legislature, you alone have survived to feel and to bear witness in England to its beneficial results. It will be no unworthy pride for you and your children to cherish the remembrance of the public admiration and private friendship which your conduct in your high office has produced. It's novelty in India, and the delicacy of its duties, were calculated to have appalled a man of more advanced age and greater experience—but your learning, your good sense, and the kindness of your disposition have to a wonderful degree reconciled all difficulties. It will not, we trust, be unwelcome to you, that we express our desire of possessing some memorial of the pure theology which we have so many times heard delivered by you from the pulpit—and we warmly solicit, that you will select a number of your excellent discourses, in order that they may be printed for the benefit of ourselves and of our latest posterity, and prove permanent incentives to virtue, piety, and true religion.

There is also one other request which we intreat you not to refuse. The Charity Schools [illegible] in a great measure instituted by your zea[illegible] and fostered ever by your patronage [illegible] influence, are no longer matter of prom[illegible] They have realised the hopes of the[illegible] sanguine. We are anxious to place [illegible] Portrait in your professional robes [illegible] of those Schools—and we hope yo[illegible] allow it to be painted and engraved by the best artists, so that an impression of it may form a frontispiece to the volume of your Sermons.

We shall ever pray continually for your happiness—and if it shall please Providence to enlarge in your native land, the sphere of your piety and usefulness in your holy ministration, we are persuaded that you will not forget the smaller circle of the public which admired you in Bombay, and your private friends, who can cease only with life to revere and esteem your memory.

We are, your sincere and affectionate Friends.

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
and a long list of signatures.

The Archdeacon, who stood while Mr. Newnham read the Address, though much affected, and occasionally interrupted by his feelings, spoke at some length, but circumstances do not enable us to record so full an account of the sentiments he expressed as we could wish. He felt, he said, that he had need of their indulgence, from his inability to reply adequately to such a kind and flattering address, oppressed as he was by the further consideration, that this was the day of his separation from their society—that no ordinary tone of acknowledgment was due for what was no ordinary testimony of affectionate regard,—and though he could not suppose that the expressions were literally applicable to him, but heightened by the colouring of flattering partiality, yet they were scarce the less acceptable to him, for next to our own conscience, the highest gratification is the testimony of those with whom we have been connected, and for whom we entertain sincere regard and esteem. He felt this, as a testimony not only of private regard, but as an acknowledgment from a considerate and religious people, of thankfulness for instruction in the most important concerns of life, however humble the individual by whom it was administered.

With regard to the Education Society, I have indeed felt a lively interest in its well-doing, but my merit has been only that of giving a direction to the feeling of the Settlement. Great acknowledgment was here due to Mr. Elphinstone, for, however happy this government had been under the Presidency of a man high in literary attainment, and with liberal and enlightened views of policy, yet he would ever be remembered as the protector of education, and the happiness arising from moral intruction and integrity of principle, which form the basis of political greatness. To Sir Charles Colville, too the steady friend of the institution, much is owing, for, recorded as he is in the brightest page of our history in fighting the battles of his country, he will carry home with him the consciousness that he has studied also, and effectually promoted, the comfort and the morals of the soldier, and lent his assistance in improving the lower order of Europeans. But yet most is due to th[illegible] ficent contributions, the [illegible]ity, the impartial [illegible]ction. I leave, [illegible]onfident, as lo[illegible] the same [illegible]rphan will [illegible]

[illegible]ed that h[illegible] readily comply with their kind request that he would sit for his picture—and if, he added, it shall remind you of him who now stands before you, let it remind you of one who has studied to promote your most important interests, and who will retain to his latest hour an affectionate remembrance of you. Your kind request respecting my sermons, is indeed more embarrassing, for I know the responsibility attached to literary production: and though criticism may be disarmed by the occasion, yet in the expositions which I may print the most awful responsibility is involved, on points concerning which you and I may one day be called to give an account. Yet I will comply, and in the leisure of my voyage endeavor to make them more worthy of your perusal, and if they shall afford comfort to any individual, my end and your end will be answered.

You wish me happiness in the land of my birth, to which we all hope to return. Attachment to our native country involves attachment to all that is good and perfect, and be encouraged, not from a mere love of so[illegible] not from romantic feelings towards the scenes of our earlier days—but as possessing all that is excellent in public, and all that is lovely in private life: and I am persuaded that there is no greater security for universal usefulness, than a jealousy for the honor of England, and a regard for British feelings and for British principles. But strong as is my attachment to my native land—dear as are the ties which bind me to it,—I feel I have strong and dear ties here; and if I carry with me the good opinion and good wishes of the society of this place, I beseech you to believe, I leave with you my sincerest wishes and prayers for your health and prosperity, and whatever a merciful Providence may think most expedient for you.

The Company shortly afterwards broke up, and in the course of the day the Archdeacon proceeded on board the James Sibbald, which was soon under weigh for England.

In addition to the above expression of the feelings of the society at large, we have much pleasure in communicating to the public, that the clergy of this Archdeaconry have resolved to present the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, as a mark of their affectionate regard for him as their Ecclesiastical superior, and that they have unanimously agreed upon the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, D. D.
ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM INDIA,
BY THE CLERGY OF THAT ARCHDEACONRY;
IN TESTIMONY
ON THEIR ADMIRATION OF HIS PUBLIC CHARACTER,
THE JUDGMENT, MODERATION, AND IMPARTIALITY,
OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
AND HIS ZEAL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHURCH,
AND AS A MARK
OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIM AS A BROTHER CLERGYMAN.
NOVEMBER 1825.

[illegible]MAUN Nov. 14, 1825,
[illegible]ncy the Viscount Richmont,

Ambassador from the court of France, and nephew to his most Christian Majesty's prime minister arrived here on the 12th instant being invested with various commissions, regarding the colonial and mercantile interests of France.

On his entering the Fort he was saluted by the Infantry, which formed into line, and the park of artillery, with a discharge of 19 guns from the batteries; and was received in the principal hall by the governor, and all the heads of departments, civil and military.

After dinner, the Governor proposed the health of His Majesty the King of France, which was returned, by the Viscount drinking to that of his Majesty the King of Portugal, on both these toasts being drank, a salute of 21 Guns was fired. The healths of the prime minister of France, the Viscount, the Governor of Bombay and the Governor General of India were then drank, when another salute was fired. At night a splendid ball was opened by His Excellency and Madame Nogar, after which the company partook of an elegant supper, and the party broke up at 3 o'clock. The Government house was brilliantly illuminated and every thing corresponded with the honours due to the rank of the guest and the importance of his mission.

On the 13th his Excellency, accompanied by the Governor, attended Mass. After breakfast he continued his journey to Surat, attended by the Governor, and all the civil and military authorities, to the limits of the Portuguese territories.

The Corvette, the Fort of Jerome, and a Corps of Sepoys saluted the Viscount on his embarkation, and a military escort was ordered to guard him to Surat.

CALCUTTA.

JOHN BULL, NOV. 4.

We have received Letters from Muttra of the 23d Oct., which mention Sir Charles Metcalf having passed through on the morning of the 19th. It is said that while at Agra, Sir Charles made known the terms of Government to the Burtpore Rajah, through some Vakeels, who had waited on him. The reinstatement of the young Rajah, and his own retirement on a pension to be fixed by himself, and the payment guaranteed by the British Government, are given as the conditions offered to the rebellious Chief This, it is said, was refused, when Sir Charles of course returned the presents that had been offered to him, as usual at the commencement of the conference.

The departure of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for the Upper Provinces will take place, we understand, about the 21st instant. Several officers of his Lordship's Staff are already on the wing of the scene of expected operations and we hear that several, in staff appointments at the Presidency; have received orders to join their corps to be employed against Bhurtpore and Alwur.

SUPPL. TO THE GOVT. GAZ. NOV. 7.

The reception of Sir *Charles Metcalf's* propositions may be regarded, as the signal for hostile movements in Upper India, the extent of which must depend on the celerity of our success, when we sit down before the far-famed fort of Bhurtpore. The preparations to attack this place have been wisely made on a grand and commanding scale; and no doubt can be entertained of their ultimate success. Under what circumstances any Chief in India, even the most powerful, can indulge the hope of holding out against a British Army of 25,000 men, with a field of upwards of one hundred pieces of Artillery, we are altogether at a loss to conceive. Even admitting that the Bhurtpore usurper is promised assistance from other chiefs, who have every inclination to shake of our authority, we have only to look at the poverty of their means to be satisfied, that the contest will be very short; and indeed Bhurtpore once in our power, and we shall hear only the language of submission and respect, from every other Chief in the neighbourhood. The war is one, that will be highly popular with our native army. They have burned long with impatience, seeking for an opportunity to wipe away the reproach, which Bhurtpore has been upon our power, since it repelled our attempts to storm it, in the days of Lord Lake. A very different fate, we doubt not, awaits it now; although we ought not perhaps after all to wonder that with the short-sightedness, for which the Native Powers are distinguished, its present ruler should be unable to compare the present posture of affairs, with that, in which his predecessor found himself. Divided as our resources are, by the operations going on in Ava, we still possess means, more than sufficient, to punish the most turbulent of our neighbours—*John Bull.*

THE INDIA GAZETTE, NOV. 7.

Since stating that we heard nothing new from the seat of war, we have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from Prome of the 5th October, which gives a very lively account of the proceedings connected with the late Armistice; an abstract of which, we doubt not, will be very acceptable to our readers.

On the 29th Sept. General CAMPBELL set out for Meunbouzeik, where he arrived with his suite on the 30th; and on the 1st Oct. three persons, with golden chattahs were announced, and arrangements were made for meeting the Kee Woonghee on the 2d. The conference took place at the appointed hour, and all, that is 16 gentlemen, went in full dress to meet an equal number of golden chattahs [illegible] came decked out [illegible]. The Kee W[illegible]rstand, seems [illegible]nance indicat[illegible]ference he b[illegible] that bei[illegible]ounsello[illegible] believes) a Woonsdock. This man (observes the writer of the letter) evidently possesses much shrewdness, and abundance of that counning for which the Burmese, we understand, are not inferior to other Asiatics. At this meeting they declined entering upon any business, but proposed to devote the day to the friendly purpose of getting better acquainted. Accordingly they began to enquire very frankly after news from Europe, hoping his Majesty the King of England was in perfect health—enquiring the different ages of their European friends—how many sisters they had—if they were married—and so forth. They stipulated that the meeting of the 3d should be limited to six persons on each side. At this conference, we are led to understand, that they commenced with certain grievances of as far back a date as 1796, & 98. They were very prolix upon this head, and had not the channel of their garrulity been diverted, might, for aught our Correspondent knows, be holding forth up to this hour. Perhaps this inclination to *prolong* the conferences, evince a greater degree of diplomatic tact, than some would be apt to expect from the Burmese. They expressed their wish for peace, and the proposed terms on our part were, we learn, the continued occupation of Arracan, an indemnification in money for the expenses of the war. The exact *amount* of the indemnifying sum we have not learnt, nor have we heard whether or not it was specified to the Burmese Commissioners. We are rather disposed to suspect it was not. The conference ended in the Burmese Commissioners proposing an extension of the Armistice of the 2d November, which our readers already know has been acceded to. This prolongation of the Armistice we have heard is of little consequence, since the state of the country would hardly admit of our moving earlier. Should a *third* armistice be requested, perhaps it can hardly be refused, although we are instructed that it must trench upon our time for operations, and be altogether most convenient. If the *amount* of the indemnity, however, has *not* been specified, it will, in all likehood, when formally stated, form a pretext for prolonging further the cessation from hostile operations.

In the opinion of our Correspondent, their conduct at the conference on the 3rd did them great credit. They evinced the most perfect reliance on our good faith—came to the Lootoo without any troops, and altogether displayed a most urbane and friendly demeanour. They partook of the good things provided for them with excellent appetites; seemed quite happy, and appeared to enjoy themselves very much. They evinced that they fully appreciated the efforts made to treat them with kindness and hospitality. They appeared to relish the *ham* very much; and from another source we learn that they were so well pleased with that glorious adjunct to Christian comensality, and abomination of Jews and Mussulmans. In a word, whatever the Burmese may be as enemies, they seem, as friends, to be fine jolly fellows; and we trust the day is not far distant when more amicable ties may be established between their nation and our own, and when our Town Hall

here may resound to their hip hip hurrahs! at a GUNTER'S dinner!! Amen, so mote it be.

BENGAL HURKARU, NOV. 10.

Letters from Rangoon of date the 18th October, have reached us. We gather from them, that the report which reached us of Brigadier McCreagh and Colonel Tidy having proceeded to Umrapoora, after the renewal of the Armistice must have been incorrect. They speak more confidently than ever of peace being speedily established with our Burmese friends; an opinion which appears to be gaining ground every day and which every one will rejoice finding to be well founded. The war has never been popular even with the Army. That it will not be terminated without every regard being shewn in making a peace, to the honour of our Arms, and the future peace and tranquillity of our dominions, can admit of no doubt and these ends attained, the sooner the contest is terminated the better.

MADRAS.

THE COURIER, NOVEMBER 15.

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter dated 22 miles above Prome.

Younbenzike, 1st Oct. 1825.

MY DEAR S.

***** has just informed me a Boat will start for Prome in ½ an hour and has promised to despatch this for you.

The General and Suite (restricted by the wish of the Burmans to 16) met at the Lootoo yesterday where they remained an hour when nothing more was done than the usual ceremony, &c. &c. enquiries about our King and such nonsense.—They requested the General to allow his Officers to visit their Camp and they asked the like favour of him—Several of their Chiefs are now at Smith's, Lieutenant of the Navy, he and Col. Tidy went to escort the Kyeewoongee to the Lootoo yesterday and they sent Officers of distinction to accompany Sir A. Campbell—They looked astonished when the line presented; it was certainly a good show of Cattle—With respect to peace I think it still doubtful—The KYEEWOONGEE and Sir A. CAMPBELL and *suite* meet to-day at the Lootoo at 12 o'clock when the affair will be entered on. They seem most friendly and every thing is going on well—Sir *A.* gave the Men an extra Dram of Arrack—he seemed quite pleased. The KYEEWOONJEE asked to see the General's Son John Campbell, he was immediately introduced, when he said he was very handsome and very like a Burman. A handsome compliment to Sir A.! I have now performed my promise, given when I started, of giving you all the news here.

Yours in haste,

Prome, 4th Oct. 1825.

MY DEAR ——,

In my last I informed you that the General and Staff were to go up in a few days to meet the Kyeewoongee (or Prime Minister to the Court of Ava), at a place called Younbenzike, about 22 miles up the river, for the purpose of offering terms of Peace. In consequence of this arrangement Sir A. CAMPBELL, Gen. Cotton and suite with the number of Troops I sent you the detail of, started on the 29th Sept. and arrived at the place appointed on the evening of the 30th, and on the morning of the 1st at 11 o'clock the great people met at the Lootoo, when they had a conference which lasted nearly two hours, but our General did not think proper to enter upon business, it being merely a visit of ceremony, and being the first, which you will perceive by the letter I here enclose you from a friend of mine, and an Officer of the Regiment who went up with our Flank Companies to Yaunbenzike. At the two meetings which took place on the 2d October our proposals were read to them and they one and all stared with horror and amazement, and they declared they had not the power to ratify the terms, but that they would immediately send them express to the King of Ava if we would prolong the Armistice until the 3d November, which was instantly granted. After this Sir A. Campbell recommended the Prime Minister to point out to the King the absolute necessity of immediately complying with our terms, or else the British Government would have him hurl'd from his Throne, and a new King placed there—when Sir A. Campbell had finished his speech, the Kyeewoongee and the rest of the Burman Chiefs immediately rose up and folded their arms and said "what man in the country dare tell the King that he would be hurled from his Throne. *None, none, none*, for if one such man could be found he would not live to tell the answer he received."

On the 3d Instant, Sir A. CAMPBELL gave the KYEEWOONGEE and his Chiefs a grand Dinner at 12 o'clock and at 1, Sir A. and his Staff and Troops embarked and arrived here in about 4 hours—he brought two of the Burmese Chiefs down with him---Previous to the parting of the two great men the Kyeewoongee requested that two of our Officers of Rank might be permitted to go up to a place called Maloun, merely to show the Burmese Army that their Chiefs had actually been down to treat with the English General, and that they the (Chiefs) had been treated with proper respect---of course their request was immediately granted and Captain Alexander on the part of the Navy, and Colonel McCreagh of the 13th King's on the part of the Army, are gone and we detain their two Chiefs here until they return which will be in a few days---I am more convinced than ever I was that we shall have no peace—the terms are too hard---they are that the whole of the expenses shall be paid, and the whole of Arracan and other conquests given up---when Arracan was named the Prime Minister plumply refused it and said the King would never agree to it for he had already given it to Sarrawaddy and he could not take it from him again—we then demanded money instead, they demanded some time and said they had it not. At last it was finally settled that all the proceedings should be despatched to the King. So we may calculate upon receiving the final answer in about 21 days.—SIR A. told them at parting that if they did not agree to his terms he would commence his march up to Ava on the 4th of Nov. and that no terms would again be offered if we once left Prome. So I say no peace—if I am right in my opinion that they have not the money to pay us, which I firmly believe they have not—GOD only knows when we are likely to get out of the Country again. Perhaps never!

I forgot to mention that the Burman Chiefs were all spendidly dressed in Velvet and Gold.—They gave one Gentleman a present of a Calf and a Pig, and he gave them Brandy, Gin, &c.—I am fearful we shall soon have much sickness for the rains and inundation are all gone and the ground is all drying up—the heat is dreadfully oppressive—so much so that it is impossible to move out of our houses during the day.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES, JULY 4,

The following story is the leading topic of conversation. An illustrious person, who hold high rank in the navy, was invited a short time ago to a shooting party at *** Castle, and according to etiquette in such cases, his —— selected his own party. Before the arrival, however, of the illustrious ——, the host was visited by a first cousin, a Post Captain in the navy, who had just returned from sea. As the guest was himself in the navy, no objection was anticipated by the entertainer to the presence of a near relation; and the Captain, after a proper apology to the guest, took his seat at the dinner-table. His ——, who had made no objection when the subject was mentioned to him, showed, however, his disatisfaction during the evening, and in an uncivil tone, turned to the Captain, and said. "Pray, Captain ——, was not your father a bookbinder?" "He was, Sir," was the answer. "And pray, how happened it that you were not brought up to the same business?" "Why, Sir," replied the Captain, very courteously, but in a tone which could not be mistaken, "ours was a large familly, and they say every large family has one fool it, and him they generally send to sea."

It is stated that the Marchioness of Londonderry (late Lady Castlereagh) is to be married to Mr Planta, Under Secretary of State.—*Sunday paper.*

The Hon. Henry Corry is returned to serve in Parliament, as knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone.

At the late Oxford Commemoration, the University conferred on Captain Lyon, the Polar Navigator, the honorary degree of D. C. L. This enterprising young officer appeared in the theat re wearing a Civilian's gown over a full dress naval uniform, and excited great attention and app lause.

At the late entertainment given by Mrs. Coutts, at her cottage at Highgate, the gang of thieves assembled round the premises were most outrageous and daring—so much so, that they attacked the police-officers, and actually robbed one of them of a gold watch and chain of the value of 20 guineas.

[THE TIMES, JULY 5.]

PEERAGE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 4.

THE STAFFORD PEERAGE.

Dr. TUCKER appeared on behalf of Mrs. Gertrude M'Carthy, a widow lady, who is opposed to Sir George Jerningham in this claim.

Mrs. Blanchard gave a hearsay evidence of the pedigree of the female claimant, which went to show that she was descended from the late Earl of Stafford, but could not establish her legitimacy. The Worcester marriage-register was produced on behalf of Sir George Jerningham. It appeared that it was kept very irregularly, being for some time out of the custody of the proper officer; it likewise contained some interpolations, and was in many parts blotted, so as to excite suspicion among their lordships. A copy of the will of the late Earl of Stafford was produced by a clerk from the Prerogative Court, in which the following singular bequest appeared :—To the worst of women except not being a—, my wife I bequeath 45 brass halfpence, to buy a pullet for her supper, she is a scold, and a termagant; the daughter of Monsieur Grammont, a Frenchman, who was the most contemptible of men, and never was able to make 45 halfpence in his life: had I known their character in time, I would not have intermarried with them." This will is dated 1724.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he supposed that this was a setoff to another part of the will, wherein a bequest was made to the best of women.

Mr. ADAM said that Sir George Jerningham's descent from the late Earl of Stafford was considered as established, there being no doubts manifested respecting it on the former inquiry.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that Sir George Jerningham some time ago petitioned His Majesty to have his claim established. His Majesty having referred it to the house, two questions arose---first, as to the pedigree; and, secondly, how far the attainder affected him. The latter was referred to the Judges; and before they came to a decision the attainder was reversed. Application was then made to him to issue a writ; but recollecting that the question of pedigree was also before the house, and not established, he did not feel at liberty to comply. He was often blamed for hesitating in such cases; but if it should turn out that the pedigree could not be established, their lordships might then feel inclined to give him credit for being particular.

The further consideration was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE GARDNER PEERAGE.

Several medical men were examined in this case to-day, whose evidence went only to prove several instances of protracted gestation. Some discussions arose as to the admissibility of women to give evidence on this point.

The Earl of DARLINGTON said, that as the opinions of physicians was entirely founded on the statements made to them by women, if women themselves were admitted, the evidence of the physicians ought to be struck out.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that when a physician gave his opinion, the house might ask the grounds of it; and if they doubted the statements of women, they might then examine them. Suppose a woman, conscious that the child she bore was not her husband's, took means to accelerate the birth, by driving over stones, like the opponent's mother, and, failing to effect it, might be unwilling to tell the truth to a physician, would it not be dangerous to admit the evidence of a physician in such a case, and ought not the woman herself to be examined?

After a few words from Lord LAUDERDALE,

Mrs. Parker was examined.—She stated that she was now eleven months gone with child, according to her own calculation; she had had children before, and could not be mistaken.

Four other women were examined, who gave evidence of having been pregnant from 10 to 11 calender months. The further consideration was adjourned to Wednesday next.

QUEEN-SQUARE.---Yesterday the office was very much crowded, and the most intense interest was excited in the examination of a well-looking young man, a native of Africa, named *Edward Francis*, who was brought before Mr. GREGORY, the Magistrate, charged with having intermarried with a fine young Indian woman, named Ann Lambert, his former wife Margaret being still living.

It appeared in evidence, that in the month of August, 1815, the prisoner, who was then in Ireland, married his first wife at St. Mary's Church, Limerick, according to the Catholic rites, and on coming to England they were remarried in the Protestant church. They continued to live together till about six months back, when, in consequence of some dispute, his wife left him. He then formed an acquaintance with the second wife, who was at that time married, but her husband was in a dying state, and she living in the family of Major Creece, No. 25, Baker-street, Portman-square, as an attendant on the Major's lady, which situation she now fills. About a week or a fortnight after their acquaintance had commenced, her husband died, and in a few days after his funeral, she and the prisoner were married at the parish church at Marylebone, by bans, which had been published before her husband's death. A day or two ago, the first wife returned home to her husband, and to her astonishment, found that in her absence he had taken to himself another wife: she therefore caused him to be apprehended.

The certificates of the marriage of each of the wives were produced, and the prisoner admitted having intermarried, but contended that the first marriage was invalid, inasmuch as it was solemnized according to the Catholic religion.

The Indian wife declared, that she knew that, unless the prisoner was positive in his opinion that the first marriage was invalid, he would not have offended the laws of this country. He had told her in what way he had been married, and she also thought it illegal.

Magistrate.—You ought to have asked some person respecting it that knew more of the laws than you did.

Indian Wife.---Ah! never mind *dat*; if he be sent over *de* water, I will go with him, if it cost me 100 guineas.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that it was true he had married both the women, but he believed at the time the first marriage was not binding. The prisoner was then fully committed to take his trial, and the Indian wife was bound over in the sum of 40l. to prosecute.

——New Yorke, June 6

"Files of Mexican papers to the 30th of April are received at Philadelphia. The treaty with Great Britain had not been published, and it is said to be unpopular with the people because it exacted from the Mexican Government the free toleration of religion, the cession of the Californias, &c. stipulations which are denied in the Government paper. The Congress continued to be actively organizing the Government.

"JUNE 7.

"A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 10th ult. brought information that a body of Mexican troops, stationed at the Island of Sacrificios, mutinied on the 30th of April, and put all their officers to death. The Mexican General in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz lost no time in marching against the mutineers, who had hoisted the Spanish flag. They were compelled to surrender; twenty of the ringleaders were executed the first day, and other executions had followed. 'This revolt,' says the editor of the *New Orleans Mercantile Daily Advertiser*, 'is only a foretaste of what the descendants of Europeans must apprehend in Mexico. The hatred of the aboriginal race has long been smothered, but never extinguished. Indeed, misery and oppression have operated in Mexico, as elsewhere, to nourish the thirst for revenge. The Creoles in Mexico have driven out the Spaniards; let them take care lest the still greater numbers of the copper-coloured race do not expel them in their turn. Agents from Spain and the Holy Alliance will not be wanting to open the eyes of the Indians, and urge them on with promises of aid from abroad.'"

The *Dorset County Chronicle* contains the following notice :---"Two gentlemen, *True Blues*, are wanted to represent the borough of Taunton at the next election."

PAPERS RELATING TO THE DECCAN PRIZE CASE.

Containing the Correspondence with the Trustees, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot; and also the Applications to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1823-1825. Pp. 86.

Observations on the Services and Claims of the Army of the Deccan. London, 1825 Pp. 112.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

No communication now subsisting between the trustees and the army, the law-agent applied on the 4th Dec. 1823, to the Lords of the Treasury, for their interposition, detailing all the transactions which had occurred between the parties, complaining of "the injurious insinuations" continued in the letter of the trustees to Sir Thos. Hislop of the 14th October, averring that "the conduct adopted by the trustees, *in excluding the parties beneficially interested* from a knowledge of their proceedings, is wholly unprecedented and contrary to the spirit of his Majesty's warrant;' and praying their Lordships aid "against any attempt, on the part of the East India Company, to defeat the rights and claims of the army. The Lords of the Treasury declared that they had no authority to interfere.

The matter was then submitted, on the part of the law agent, to seven highly respectable counsels, who expressed their opinions as follows:

Upon an attentive consideration of all the circumstances we are at a loss to understand upon what grounds the trustees have refused to hold any further communication with the agent respecting on the behalf of the army a proceeding opposed to every principle of equity and justice, and which, if persisted in, must necessarily be productive of consequences the most injurious for the interests of the army.

They were farther of opinion that a petition should be presented to the King in Council; and a petition was accordingly presented by Mr.

Atcheson dated 12th March 1824, praying that the law and prize agents might have communication with the trustees; and that the army may be heard before his Majesty in Council, or any other tribunal, upon all points between them and the trustees, and between the latter and the East India Company.

This petition was referred to the Lords of the Treasury, who reiterated their former opinion; adding the following observation, in a letter from their Secretary to Mr. Atcheson:

My Lords cannot but observe, upon a review of the whole correspondence, that the trustees have not only expressed but shown the utmost readiness to communicate with the parties interested in these proceedings, and to receive every information which could be communicated to them relative to the Deccan booty; and my Lords are decidedly of opinion, that it must be left in the discretion of the trustees to authorize the law-officers of the Crown in the course and progress of any proceedings which may be instituted under their advice, to communicate with any other counsel, in case the trustees shall deem such communication necessary or expedient; and my Lords cannot conclude this subject without observing, that the style and tone of your respective representations, and more especially that which was addressed to their Lordships on the 4th December last, were calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of amicable and confidential communications between the trustees and those acting for the army of the Deccan.

In the month of May 1824, pending the aforegoing application to the Council, an overture was made on the part of Sir Thos. Hislop to the trustees, whereby the intercourse between those parties were renewed. The tenor of this overture we are not enabled to learn, because the copy of Sir Thomas's letter is stated to have been mislaid. The answer of the trustees is as follows:

Apsley House, 4th May, 1824.

Sir; We have received your letter offering certain additional information regarding the claims of booty in the Deccan; and we shall be happy to receive such information from you, whether verbally or in writing, whenever it may suit your convenience to give it to us.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants.
(Signed) WELLINGTON,
C. ARBUTHNOT.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, G. C. B.

General Hislop, in return, observes that, in the opinion of Counsel, the information contained in the papers he proposes to transmit will give rise to new questions of great importance, and will materially affect those already raised; and that it cannot, with justice to the interests of the army, be submitted to the trustees before the counsel for the army know the opinion of the counsel consulted by the trustees, on the statements already given in. The trustees, however, declined communicating the legal opinions which guide their proceeding; adding,

In coming to, and adhering to this dicision, we conceive that we are acting according to the dictates of common prudence and discretion, and moreover, most particularly, for the advantage of those interested in the recovery and eventual distribution of this booty.

We beg you to understand, therefore, that we are ready to receive information, but we give non

In the course of the subsequent correspondence, General Hislop communicates a letter from Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, in India, which continued (it would oppear *) a statement that the East-India Company were carrying on a suit *in the name of the king*, at Bombay, for the recovery of certain monies alleged to have been the property of the late Peishwa; whence it was inferred that the Company admitted they had no right te the property they were seeking to obtain. Sir Thomas recommends that the trustees should give to the Major-General a power of attorney to prosecute the rights of the Crown to this property. The trustees reply.—

We hope there will be no occasion to proceed in any manner towards the Court of Directors of the East India Company, other than that which will be most conciliating and amicable, in order to recover from the East-India Company every description of property belonging to the Crown as booty, in consequence of the operations of his Majesty's and the East India Company's troops in the late war in the Deccan.

Sir Thos. Hislop, being officially acquainted, in December 1824, that the East India Company had transmitted certain accounts to the trustees, by their direction, requested the use of them, in order that they might be compared with the voluminous collections possessed by the agents. The trustees thus replied:

We have no objection to submit these documents to your examination, or that of any number of your brother officers that you will name to us; *upon this condition only*, that they are not to be submitted to the consideration of any counsel, or attorney, excepting on a point or points *previously* to be submitted for our consideration and decision.

We make this condition, because we have observed, throughout the consideration of these questions, a strong desire on the part of some to go to law,—a proceeding which we think quite unnecessary which must lead to expense and delay, and materially deteriorate the value of the property of those to whom it is most probable that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased to grant it.

General Hislop declines availing himself of this restricted permission; and strenuously defends the advisers of the army from any suspicion of being desirous to suggest legal proceedings; observing that they had invariably recommended an opposite course. The General reurges and justifies the project of employing Major General Smith, as the attorney of the Crown. This letter, dated 22d January last, closes the correspondence. An opinion of certain respectable counsel is subjoined dated 19th February, which approves of the course already adopted, and advises the prize and law agents to persevere in their attempts to obtain an effectual inspection of the accounts furnished by the East-India Company; and to open a communication with the trustees.

The appendix to the *Observations, &c.* contains a later document, dated 9th March 1825, which is an application to the secretary of the Treasury, from Major Wood, for their Lordships interposition with the trustees, that an opportunity may be afforded him, with the assistance of the law agent, of freely inspecting the aforesaid accounts. This application was not answered at the close of April.

We have endeavoured to lay this subject before our readers as plainly and as intelligibly as possible. It is manifest that the public have been greatly mystified respecting the circumstances of the case, and especially as to the cause of delay. The disputes and topics of irritation, which the correspondence discloses, *may have* embarrassed proceedings; but the cause of delay arises from the appointment of individuals as trustees who are entirely ignorant of the whole case. We dont pretend that the reasons for departing from the customary rule are not powerful, and even imperious; but *to this cause the delay is attributable*.

The correspondence is rather barren of evidence as to the progress made by the trustees; but we find them, in October last, speaking of proposing to analyze certain voluminous papers; and so recently as January of the present year, mentioning that they had written to the Treasury to make a demand on the East-India Company for certain sums, and requesting from General Hislop a return of the officers and troops engaged in the Peishwa's territory, which it is rather surprising was not previously furnished. As the letter of application to the Company is one of the documents which General Hislop desired should be previously submitted to the inspection of the counsel for the army; and as Major Wood was, on the 28th April, still without an answer to his request to the Treasury to be allowed to inspect the correspondence between the trustees and the company; it is probable that the application to the Company is suspended.

It is natural to consider the correspondence with reference to all the parties; trustees, the East-India Companay, the agents, and the army. The trustees do not certainly appear in an advantageous light, because we are, in a great measure, ignorant for the real motives which influence them in refusing that free communication which the agents insist upon is due to the army; *the only parties beneficially interested.*

The East-India Company are still less favourably exihibited. They are not merely stigmatized by implication, but are flatly accused, by the agents, of acts and motives directly opposed to their usual conduct, and at variance with their best interests. The most offensive part of these accusations is indeed discountenanced and repelled by the trustees. The latter, in a letter dated October 24th, regret that the Company did not furnish certain information more promptly; but as it appears that they had been communicating, in the interval, with the Treasury upon the subject, the sluggish movement of that board will sufficiently account for the delay.

The agents appear to have exerted themselves with abundant zeal on behalf of their clients: whether that zeal has not been sometimes intemperate, and sometimes ill-directed, is a question we shall not decide.

The army, on whose account this complicated machinery has been working, is the only party of the four whose conduct is unimpeached, yet they sustain all the ill consequences resulting from the discord of the rest; *deliriunt reges plectuntur Achivi.* All the parties profess to be actuated by desire to promote their good; yet all, from the highest to the lowest, from his Majesty, who has graciously granted to the troops the booty secured by their valour, to the agents, whose offices is to distribute it, have apparently furnished causes of delay. This is the great evil of which the army complain: the loss of a large sum, spread over the mass, would be scarcely felt; but the delay of the whole, the apparent mystery as to the cause of that delay, and the uncertainty when it will terminate not only occasion much distress, but produce certain moral effects which are much to be deplored.—*Asiatic Journal, for July.*

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

A new opera, called *Broken Promises* or *the Colonel, the Captain, and the Corporal*, was produced here last night. It is a pleasant slight piece, with little plot, agreeable dialogue, and a profusion of music judiciously selected. The business of the drama runs thus:—A colonel (Wrench) is the lover of a widow, *Mrs. Woodland*, (*the debutante*, a pupil of Miss Kelly), whose affections he has gained. He is brave, rich, and an unexceptionable gentleman in every respect, but that he has an imperturbable coolness of manner which by no means satisfies his mistress. He makes love with his snuff-box in his hand, swears that he is in transports with a tone of perfect indifference, and talks of being consumed by the ardour of his passion, while his air and manners are as cold as if he were one of Captain Parry's crew. The widow, already angry at this, is induced by her servant to become jealous of the Colonel, whom she dismisses, and in a fit of spleen signs a promise of

* This letter is not printed among the Papers.

marriage with a *Captain Fairfield* (Mr. Thorne), who happens just at this critical moment to present himself. *Captain Fairfield* has involved himself by his expenses and by losses at play, and he seizes the opportunity which a marriage *Mrs. Woodland* offers of repairing his fortunes. He even renounces an engagement which he is under to marry *Emma* (Miss Stephens), a ward of his father's, to whom he has been long betrothed, but whom he has not seen for two years. The sight of *Susan Roselby* (Miss Kelly), a servant of his family, reminds him of his perfidy, but he feels that he cannot retract; and having promised to visit his father on the following morning, he rejoins *Mrs. Woodland*. *Susan* has a lover, one *Balance O'Connor* (Power), who having entered the army has attained the rank of a corporal, and an annuity of 100l. as a reward for saving the life of his General. He has arrived at this time, but poor Susan is doomed to a disappointment, for *Mrs. Woodland's* steward, thinking him no bad match for his niece, has offered him her hand and fortune, which in a thoughtless moment *Mr. O'Connor* has been persuaded to accept. As *Susan* has his promise to marry, which he signed before he joined the army, this must be withdrawn before he can complete his new engagement; and these "broken promises" furnish the title of the opera. *Captain Fairfield* arrives (escorting *Mrs. Woodland*, who lives in the neighbourhood) at his father's house on the morning of his brother's wedding and his father's birth-day. The sight of *Emma* renews all his affections for her; he discloses to his father (Bartley) his extravagance and his losses, which, after some affectionate reproaches, the old gentleman forgives. He then avows to him the cantract he has made to marry *Mrs. Woodland*, and the old man, filled with honest indignation at this cruel treachery, drives him from his presence, and renounces him for ever. *Mrs. Woodland* then arrives, and soon afterwards the *Colonel*, who, apprised by the steward of what had taken place, pays his compliments to the lady with his usual frigidity, and without any more warmth invites *Captain Fairfield* to a personal *rencontre*. They fight; the *Colonel* is slightly wounded, and the *Captain*, now at liberty to give an explanation, which his honour compelled him to withhold before, acquaints his antagonist with the condition in which his rashness and despair have placed him. *Emma* in the mean time, who knew by the manner of her lover and his father that some mysterious and distressing event had occurred, beseeches *Mrs. Woodland's* intercession, and thus acquaints her with the real state of her new lover's affections. There is then, of course, no difficulty in arranging the *imbroglio*. *Mrs. Woodland* gives up the promise of marriage which *Captain Fairfield* has signed to *Emma*, who has the satisfaction of restoring her lover to happiness, without herself becoming acquainted with the contents of the paper. *Susan Roseby's* love-affair, which is the more touching of the two, because Miss Kelly makes it so, forms the under-plot of the piece. *O'Connor*, at the instigation of the steward, attempts to ask *Susan* for the promise of marriage he had given her, but the artless and earnest affection which she displays turn him from his purpose, and as he cannot, the steward does it for him. *Susan* is heart-broken at her lover's falsehood; but too proud to insist upon a promise which he wishes to withdraw, tells the steward she will give the contract to *O'Connor* in person, and fixes half an hour thence at a place where they had been accustomed to meet. Here, in the presence of the assembled villagers, she makes a speech, which has the fault of being unnatural and long, and would be better fitted for a young gentleman at a debating society than for a country girl in her situation. *O'Conner* tears the promise, falls upon his knees, asks pardon, obtains it, and the couple hurry off to be married with their masters and mistresses. Every thing is thus happily arranged, and the "broken promises" are repaired. The young lady who appeared for the first time in the character of *Mrs. Woodland*, is announced as the pupil of Miss Kelly. We fancied (perhaps the effect of that announcement) that she had much of the air of the latter lady, and that her enunciation and the style of her playing had a decided resemblance to hers. In saying this, we have already praised her; and it is only fair to add, that, besides having been well taught, she has intelligence and talent of a very promising description. She is handsome, of a good figure, and graceful demeanour. Miss Stephens sang some very pretty songs (among others one adapted to the air of *Giovinetto Cavalier*) in a delightful manner. Miss Noel, as her sister, maintained the reputation which she gained last year in *Der Freischutz*. It is impossible to praise Miss Kelly too highly; it is even difficult to do it adequately. She made a part, which in any other hands must have been feeble, striking and pathetic, by the natural grace and truth which she infused into it. Mr. Wrench, clever actor as he is, did not seem quite to understand his part; he made too great a joke of his own coolness, which is no joke at all. He is an excellent *farceur*, but his peculiar talents do not exactly suit the character he had to play. Mr. Power made a very able, soldierly Irish corporal, and besides looking the character very well, gave a poignancy to it, by his brogue and his exclamations, which was not thrown away. The opera is upon the whole extremely pleasing; it was very well received, and announced for repetition without a single dissentient voice.

Police.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. Rudriguez, a Portuguese merchant, charged his sons with having acted in such a manner as very few sons are in the habit of acting.

Mr. Rodriguez stated, that his sons, who are very young, received the very best education, and the very highest indulgence. They were born in St. Thomas's, and had tempers of the most violent kind. Since their arrival in this country, where they became acquainted with the resistance which they might make to a parent's authority, they had rebelled against their father, and all expostulation or entreaty had no effect. They swore in the most despreate manner that they would put an end to him by poison, if not with the knife; and they took delight in opposing him in every thing, and in abusing him, and charging him with the most unpardonable offences. He declared to the Lord Mayor, that he considered that he was not safe a moment in their company, particularly, as one of them had assured him that he would take him off with a dose of laudanum. His heart was broken by their conduct, and he could not prevail upon himself to punish them, as they were his own flesh and blood. He was anxious to place in the hands of the Lord Mayor a sum of money to any amount for their support, if his Lordship would dispose of them in such a manner as to prevent them from pursuing him with such deadly vengeance.

One of the boys.—I assure you, my lord, that my father is one of the greatest ruffians in existence. He is constantly at work upon us with the lash of his whip, and gives us such horrible food as we cannot use. We are denied all recreation by him; and in fact our lives are as miserable as if he were our regular task-master, without having any natural tie of affection.

Mr. Rodriguez, in tears, called upon a friend who had witnessed his conduct to his sons, to bear testimony to the falsehood of the charge. This gentleman said, that the father had always shown the greatest tenderness for his children, as, indeed, might be collected from their education, appearance, and dress.

The boys boldly denied this account. Their father, as they said, was unworthy to be called a father. He was in the habit of cursing, and kicking, and threatening to murder them, and they were determined not to bear such horrible treatment any longer. They then addressed their father in the bitterest strain of invective, called him an impostor and a villain, and told him they never again would live under the same roof with him.

The LORD MAYOR asked whether there was any way of accounting for this extraordinary conduct of the two boys. He was told there was none—that their abhorrence of their father arose without any ascertainable cause.

The LORD MAYOR said, he never heard of so singular a circumstance altogether as that which had been described.

The boys said, their conduct was dictated by their natural hatred of persecution. There was no feeling of affection towards them, and they of course dropped all thoughts of affection towards them in the quarter particularly alluded to.

After some conversation with Mr. Rodriguez, the LORD MAYOR advised him to get rid of his two sons as soon as he possibly could. His lordship recollected that they had been brought before him on a former occasion, when they appeared to be incorrigible, and he thought that the best way of acting towards them would be to use the lash of the whip of which they had spoken, with a strong and resolute hand.

Mr. Rodriguez said, he knew that if he treated them with severity his life would be in imminent danger. He begged Lord Mayor would name a sum of money as a security for his care of his children, and order them to some employment.

It was finally arranged that one of them should be bound apprentice to such business as he might fancy, and that the other should be sent to his mother at St. Thomas's.

The boys agreed to this plan, but said their father was so capricious a man that he would change his mind the moment after he left the Mansion-house; and that he actually did not deserve the name of a human being.

At a sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Humboldt presented to the Academy a fragment of a mass of meteoric iron, which was found in Columbia, at a short distance from Santa Fède Bogota, near the summit of a mountain. The entire mass weighed 3500 pounds, & required great labour to remove it. the forge of a smith who bought it for about five pounds, and who began by smelting a part of it with the intention of employing it for the uses of his trade. Having, however, found it too brittle for his purposes, he gave up the idea of working it, and even concealed the remainder of it through a fear lest his credit might be injured if it were known he employed such inferior article. Fortunately, an eminent naturalist, M., Humboldt's correspondent, having accidentally learned the secret, obtained the mass of iron and analysed a part of it. The result of this analysis, by proving the existence of a certain quantity of nickel mingled with the ore, has put the aërial origin of this mass beyond a doubt. The ærolite, of which M. Humboldt has presented a fragment to the Academy, is one of the most curious mentioned in the history of Science.

The secretary read a notice addressed to the Academy, by Baron Ferussac, in which that gentleman states, that M. Poli, an Italian naturalist, having succeeded in procuring a living specimen of the genus of *argonauta*, has ascertained that this mollusca is not attached to the shell which it uses in sailing, as has been supposed by several modern naturalists. This observation is interesting, inasmuch as it serves to complete the history of a remarkable animal.

THE PARROT.

NO. III.

The Fatigues of Fashion from Two in the Afternoon until Two in the Morning.

There are two distinct characters amongst the votaries of fashion, whose life is one round of pleasure and of dissipation; these are the passive and active—the former consists of weak and easy people, idle in habit, uncertain and unpronounced in opinion and in every thing, and who allow themselves to be carried by the stream, and to float down it; in company with *belles* and *beaux*, lords and ladies, the dandies and elegantes of the day. They are mere followers of modes and imitators of others; lithographs of prominent figures in the pictures of hight life—copies, polygraphics, and (at best) *fac similes*. They allow the leaders of the van in *bon ton* to dictate to them their crop, the eccentricity of their hat, the cut of their coat, the amplitude of their pantaloons, the form of their cravats, together with the oddities and affectations of the times; nay, they are not unfrequently regulated by their tailors and staymakers for the mirror of fancy, "*its form and pressure*;" whilst the passions of the fairer sex glide on in the same way, borrowing *ton* from France, or from the Frenchified dames in high life, and having no will or originality of their own. Such characters of both sexes may be expected to yawn and ooze out the afternoon; to recline on sofas and at the backs of their carriages; to be insipid in taste and conversation; to fill corners at large parties with the same effect as corner cabinets or figures (not those which have lights in their hands or on their heads); and to come home late, lisping something picked up in the way of "*on dits*" at an early hour in the morning; to be undressed and put by, and to go on next day in the same mechanical way, as if they were pieces of machinery worked upon and wound up by Fashion's fingers. These are the cyphers, amounting to great numbers in the list of names which fill the columns of the gentle *Post*, or record of fetes and follies. The active *dramatis personæ* of high life are very different. It is of them that we shall principally speak. They are the exquisities who endure the toils and fatigues of fashion; who labour, strive, & are in constant agitation, most particularly from two in the afternoon until two the next morning. What mighty affairs they have on their hands! how many engagements! what exertions! watching, hurrying, flying from place to place; apologizing, puttings off, undermining the constitution, waging war against time; but the better to give a faint idea of the thing, we will suppose the diary of a *belle* and *beau*, and fix the hand of the clock at ten minutes past two P. M.—(The *belle* to her footman), "James, make haste away with these breakfast things; it is past two, and (looking in the glass) send Mademoiselle Tulle (her waiting woman) to me. I must dress to go out, and I am sure I shall be too late for my appointment at three; (to Mademoiselle) Victorine, I look odious to-day; bring me the last *blause* which came from Paris; or, no—the cambric dress trimmed with Brussels lace, made *a la vierge*: but, no—I forgot my aunt, Lady Bashara, has only been dead three weeks—how shocking! and I can't go out of mourning yet: well now, go up-stairs and dress me. Oh, ye powers! nine billets on the table—who's to read them? ask Morrison to come up and run them over whilst I dress; but no, there may be a secret correspondence, I must read them myself; one from my dressmaker—shan't read it—it's a dun; two invitations from City people—always engaged; Lady Goldmine's *at home*—a frump—must go for ten minutes; one dinner, one concert, two "will do themselves the honour to attend my next *soirée* and one *billet-doux*—a fool of a fellow, but will hoax him. Gracious me! why it's four o'clock, and I am not half dressed, and I have a dozen of visits to make, Miss Modish to take up, (to whom I had much rather give a *set down*), the Park to look at, my appointment to keep (which I shall cut and tell an innocent fib about), Hamel's to call at in Regent-street, tickets to procure for the French theatre, a bill to pay, and, the most important of all, to call at Rundell and Bridge's to speak about the new setting of my jewels. Let me see, what can I get rid of? I won't pay the bill—I won't take up Miss *Chase*, I will send her a kind note to say that I am unwell—I will only pay two visits out of six, and those only after I have seen the people in the Park, so as to be certain of not being let in—I must drive like mad to the City about my jewels, and that I may get all this done by six o'clock, how I shall be put to it for time to dress for dinner; but *n'importe*." The lady stays two hours at the jeweller's, and a whole hour at Hamel's, looking at different articles; gets to the Park when the company is leaving it; gets out of temper; pays no bill nor visit; and forgets the kind note to Miss *Chase*. What terrible reparations stand before her—dinner kept waiting one hour—sends to five places for tickets—too late at play—but arrives by midnight at one party, and at one at a ball; tired and unwell, comes home at two: twelve hours and a half are passed—what business!—what fatigue!—(The Beau's Diary.) Two P. M. "John, what's all this?" "breakfast, sir."—"I see nothing but coffee." "Yes, sir, and bread and butter and shrimps."—"All that is vile; let me have a broiled chicken, some stewed mushrooms, a glass of noyeau to begin, and any thing else which you may think on. Now, let me see, why here is a table covered with bills and letters; throw half of them in the fire: my head aches infernally; I cannot attend to them: burn the bills, and the letters in the drawer, I will look at them at my leisure: that noyeau is too sweet, it would ruin my stomach; give me a glass of brandy; see how my hand shakes; I think I could eat a bit of ham and a French roll; make the coffee, and let it be strong and clear; my head is in an agony; the champagne which I took at Long's has disagreed with me; give me a nervous pill; has any one called to-day?" (John) "Yes, Sir William." "Who?" "Why the parlour is full of people, and the hall too; in the first place there's your coach-maker, and next, there's the young gentleman from Cambridge, and your tailor, and Mr. Manton, and Mr. Hoby, and—" "Prithee, John, get rid of them all; let Manton *be off like a shot*—tell him I will call on him to-day, which I certainly will not; ditto to Mr. Hoby and to the coach-maker; desire the tailor to come again in two hours, and take care to have my horses ready half-an-hour before, that I may be out when he comes; my compliments to the young gentleman, and say that I am too ill to see him, but will meet him at the club." (John) "Then, sir, there's White-headed Bob." "Oh, I know what he comes about—it's to tell me I have lost my money at the fight, which, by the bye, was a cross; there's no trusting any one now-a-days; say to him that I will look in at the Fives Court at four o'clock, but that, at present, my hand is not steady enough to write a check; bring me my tables; by Jove, I shall never be able to do half these things (reads)—to inquire for X. Y., who lends money on personal security, and exchanges acceptances for noblemen and gentlemen—ought to be there at three—the hour has truck—will take a hackney-coach, and drive there like the devil; a bill to take up in the City; will have my cattle meet me at the United Service Club, and ride full speed to Tattersal's, for I must push the sale of my horses, and watch the bidding of my stud groom; call in at the New Club, having promised to black-ball a fellow; two appointments—won't keep either; a dog to buy for Lady Mary—that must be done; a box to hire for the Opera; Harriet Wilson's

Memoirs to look over whilst dressing—hope she has not named me—don't care a d—n if she has—notoriety is the go—but then it makes one look old, her day being past: four apologies and two puts-off to write—shall make my butler do it for me—the fellow writes a good hand, which is more than his master does; to dine in Harley-street, get to the Opera by eleven, and to look in at a party: well, if I do half this, I shall be tired enough." The beau performers half of his task; comes home at two in the morning jaded and low spirited; has lost his cash at play; he smokes a cigar in order to render himself drowsy, and then repairs to bed. Is not this making a toil of pleasure? Had he been forced by the nature of an office or employment to drive about thus, thus to go from place to place, to have his rest broken, his time so fully taken up, he would complain bitterly of the hardship of his case: but pride feels no pain; and it was essential to his place in the circle of fashion to be seen at Tattersal's, at the Club, at the fives Court, in the Park, at the Opera and Route, all in the same day; he must run after money to support all this, and lose it when borrowed, for good-breeding sake. *O tempora! O mores!*

The Subaltern.

(Continued from our last.)

Chap. XII.

I arose next morning refreshed, vigorous, and prepared to follow my ordinary occupation of shooting. It was a clear frosty day, the sun was shining brightly over-head, and a thousand little birds were rejoicing in the warmth of his beams; my dogs were in high condition; my gun was clean and in good order; and myself big with determination, not to fire in too great a hurry, but to be sure of my aim before I pulled the trigger. Thus attended, and thus animated, I set forth after breakfast; and having previously ascertained the favourite haunt of a hare, which had more than once escaped me, I turned my steps towards it. My faithful spaniel had just begun to give tongue, and my fowling-piece was already in a position to be lifted at once to the shoulder, when the report of a single cannon, coming from the front, attracted my attention. I stopped short, but had not time to call in my dog, when another discharge took place, mixed with an occasional rattle of musketry. This was warning enough. Though the hare started from her seat, I permitted her to depart in peace, and whistling loudly for my four-footed companions to follow, I ran back towards my quarters. As I proceeded, the firing became every moment more and more heavy, till at length it had increased into an uninterrupted roar.

On reaching the houses I found that the alarm was already given. The bugles were sounding to recall such as might be abroad, and the men were accoutering with all haste. For ourselves, Graham and I took care on the present occasion to make better provision against detention, than we had done the day before; but our baggage we were obliged to leave, to be packed and made ready for moving by our bat-men. Aid-de-camp after aid-de-camp passed in the meanwhile to and fro, one galloping from the front to urge an immediate advance, another galloping from the rear to ascertain how matters were going; whilst the various battalions, as each was equipped and ready, hurried down to the main road, to join its particular brigade.

A quarter of an hour had scarcely elapsed from the moment that the alarm was first given, when we found ourselves marching once more in the same direction, and nearly in the same order, in which we had marched yesterday. Our march had in it, however, even more of deep excitement, than that of the preceding day. We had not proceeded above a mile, when indications of what was going on in front began to present themselves, in the form of baggage, mules, and horses, pouring, in all haste and confusion, to the rear; while a wounded man or two, ever and anon, dragged himself with difficulty in the same direction, and gave, as the wounded invariably give, the most alarming account of the state of affairs. "Push on, push on, for God's sake," said one poor fellow who had been shot in the head, and was lying, rather than sitting, across a horse, "push on, or it will be all over. Forty thousand of the enemy are coming on, and there are not two thousand men up to oppose them." Of course, we quickened our pace with infinite good will.

A group of perhaps twenty wounded privates and officers had passed, when the next body which met us was a detachment of ten sound men and a sergeant, who were conducting to the rear about an hundred French prisoners. These were saluted with a cheer, but even these urged us forward, with the intelligence that the 5th division must be soon overpowered. And now the scene of action began to open upon us. We had passed through Bedart, and were descending the little eminence on which it is built, when the combatants became distinguishable; and a very magnificent, as well as gratifying spectacle, they presented. The nearest handful of British troops, were opposing themselves, in the most determined manner, to a mass of men, so dense, and so extended, as to cover the whole of the main road, as far as the eye could reach. Our people were, it is true, giving way. They had already maintained a most unequal contest for upwards of two hours, and their numbers, originally small, were fast diminishing. But no sooner had the head of our column shown itself, than their confidence completely returned, and they renewed the struggle with increased alacrity.

The same circumstances which gave fresh courage to our comrades, acted, as may well be supposed, in a directly contrary manner upon the enemy. Not that they fell into confusion, or exhibited any symptoms of dismay; but it was evident, from their mode of proceeding, that their general had lost his confidence of immediate success, and that he deemed it necessary to trust less to the weight of his single column, and to add manœuvring and skill to brute violence. His attack was accordingly suspended, whilst a battery of ten or twelve guns being hastily brought to the front, opened, not upon the division with which he had been hitherto engaged, but upon us. And I must confess that the guns were well served. The gunners laying them for a particular turning in the road, moved down some two or three out of each company as it came up, and caused us to suffer no inconsiderable loss, long before we arrived within range of musketry.

As soon as we had passed this perilous spot, we abandoned the main road and turning into an open green field on the right, we marched into line. In front of us was a thick wood, for the possession of which our people and the French were warmly struggling. On our side, it was garrisoned by a battalion of Portuguese, and a couple of British regiments, and it was assaulted by a perfect swarm of French tirailleurs; but neither did the latter succeed in driving their opponents through it, nor could the former deliver themselves from the annoyance of continual assaults. It was peculiarly the business of the corps to which I belonged, to give support to the defenders of that wood; for which purpose, company after company was sent forward, as a fresh supply of men became from time to time necessary; whilst two other corps, continuing steadily in line, prepared to use the bayonet with effect, in case our efforts to maintain our ground should prove unavailing.

Even the unwarlike reader will probably understand me, when I say, that the feelings of a man hurried into battle, as we were today, are totally different from those of the same man who goes gradually, and as it were preparedly, into danger. We had dreamed of nothing less than a general action this morning; and we found ourselves bearing the brunt of it, before we could very well make up our minds as to the proximity of an enemy. Everything was accordingly done, every word spoken, and every movement made, under the influence, of that species of excitement, which absolutely shuts out all ideas, except those which spring from the circumstances immediately about you; I mean an apprehension lest your own men shall give way, and an inexpressible eagerness to close with your adversary. Nor were sundry opportunities wanting, of gratifying the last of these desires. We fought, at least where I was stationed, in a thick wood; and more than once it occurred, that we fought hand to hand.

Affairs had continued in this state till about three in the afternoon; when the enemy, as if weary with their fruitless efforts, began to slacken in their exertions, and gradually to fall back. Not very far from the spot where I was posted, stood a chateau, the property, I believe, of the Mayor of Beariz; for the occupation of which, the French had made, during the morning, several desperate, but unavailing efforts. Towards it, as soon as the firing began to wax faint, Sir John Hope, attended by three or four aides-de-camp and a few orderly dragoons, made his way. He had already mounted to an upper room, for the purpose of observing from thence the enemy's proceedings; his staff and orderlies were lounging about the court-yard, and the few skirmishers which lined the hedges in front were lying down to rest, when a mass of French infantry, which had formed in a hollow road a little to the left, dashed forward. The movement was so rapid, and the force employed so great, that all opposition on the part of the few British troops then up, was overcome;—the house was surrounded. Instantly a cry was raised, "Save the general, Save the general," and a rush was made from all quar-

ters of the chateau; but our assistance was unnecessary. Sir John, seeing what had happened, threw himself upon his horse, and at the head of his mounted attendants charged from the door way of the court-yard. He received, indeed, no fewer than three musketballs through his hat, and his horse was so severely wounded, that its strength served only to carry him to a place of safety; but the charge was decisive. Many of the French were sabred, and the little party escaped—and now the fight was renewed on all sides with desperate resolution. Again and again the enemy pressed forward to empty the wood of its defenders and to secure the high-road; but all their efforts failed, and when the approach of darkness compelled the combatants to separate, the two armies occupied almost the same ground which they had occupied when the fighting began.

It were vain for me to attempt any description of the scene which now took place. So vigorous had been the last attack, and so determined our resistance, that when daylight disappeared, the French and allied troops found themselves completely mixed together. Instead of the roar of musketry, my ears were accordingly saluted by shouts and exclamations, delivered in almost every European tongue. French, English, German, Dutch, Spaniards, Portuguese; the natives, in short, of almost every kingdom were here; and as each called out in his own language as loud as he could bawl for the purpose of discovering his comrades, and giving evidence of his own situation, a jargon was produced, such as no man has probably listened to before, unless we except the artificers employed of yore in the erection of Babel. So complete, indeed, was the confusion, that neither the one party nor the other made the slightest attempt to avail itself of it for military purposes, on the contrary, we were each of us heartily glad to get rid of our troublesome neighbours, and not a little pleased when order became so far restored, as to permit our taking up a defisite position for the night.

The enemy having gradually collected their scattered battalions, retired to the hollow-way from which they last emerged. On our part, no movement of importance was made; except that the corps to which I belonged, leaving its original garrison to watch the wood during the hours of darkness, fell back as far as the green field, or rather common, where we had left the rest of the brigade. Here, with numbers considerably diminished, we drew up in line; when the arms being piled, we followed the example of our companions, and lighted large fires, round which men and officers indiscriminately crowded, in groups more or less numerous, according as each fire was capable of affording to them warmth.

I do not recollect to have witnessed, during the whole course of my military career, a more strikingly warlike spectacle than that which was now before me. Besides my own corps, three battalions of infantry lay stretched in a single green field round their watch fires; amounting, in all, to about an hundred. Immediately behind them stood their arms piled up in regular order, and glancing in the flames, which threw a dark red light across the common, upon the bare branches beyond; about twenty yards in rear, two regiments of cavalry were similary disposed of their horses being picketed in line, and the men seated or lying on the ground. Looking farther back again, and towards the opposite side of the road, the fires of the whole of the fifth and first divisions met the eye; darkened ever and anon, as the soldiers passed between them. or a heap of wood was cast on to feed their brightness. By the light of these fires, I could farther perceive, that the road itself was thronged with artillery and tumbrils; whilst the glaring atmosphere above the wood, showed that it too, was fully tenanted, and that its occupants were, like ourselves reposing in an attitude of watchfulness. To complete the picture, the night chanced to be uncommonly dark. Neither moon nor stars were out, and though no rain fell, a considerable fog was in the air; which, hindering the flames from ascending beyond a certain length, caused them to shed a stronger colouring upon surrounding objects. Then the knowledge that the enemy was at hand, and that we only waited for the dawn of to-morrow, to renew the combat; the whole of these circumstances combined, gave so deep an interest to our situation, that it was long ere I was able to follow the example of my comrades, and lie down. Fatigue, however, at length prevailed over enthusiasm, and having heartily partaken of of the meal which our faithful Francisco brought up, I wrapped my cloak about me, and taking my station, like the rest, with my feet towards the fire, I soon fel fast asleep.

It was still perfecty dark when the general stir among the troops put an end to my repose. The cavalry stood to their horses; the artillery-men were at their guns with lighted matches; all in the space of one minute; nor was a single word uttered by any man beyond what was absolutely requisite in issuing order Early as it was, however, our fires had all but consumed themselves; they had become dull and red; and they threw not out heat enough to keep our blood greatly above the freezing point; but we bore the intense cold with exemplary patience, in the full assurance of warm work as soon as day-light should appear. Nor is there any hour in the four and twenty, as every outside-traveller by a stage coach must know, so fruitful in intense cold, as that which immediately precedes the dawn. To-day, too, it chanced to freeze, with a cutting wind directly in our faces; nevertheless, our courage was high, and we counted the moments impatiently as they passed, not so much from a sense of our present uncomfortable situation, as from an eager desire to renew the battle.

Day dawned at length, but the enemy made no movement. They were before us as they had been all night, in countless numbers; but like ourselves, they stood, quietly in their ranks, as if they expected to be attacked. For nearly two hours both armies continued stationary, till Lord Wellington coming up, ordered three Portuguese battalions to advance, with no other design than to bring matters to a crisis. Nor did this movement fail to lead the enemy into a renewal of offensive operations. The Portuguese brigade was gallantly met, and after a good deal of firing, repulsed; and the repulse of it was followed by a determined assault upon such of our corps as defended the road, and occupied the wood.

Nothing can be more spirited or impetuous than the first attack of French troops. They come on, for a while, slowly, and in silence; till, having reached within a hundred yards, or two, of the point to be assailed, they raise a loud but discordant yell, and rush forward. The advance of their columns is, moreover, covered by a perfect cloud of tiralleurs, who press on, apparently in utter confusion, but with every demonstration of courage; who fire irregularly, it is true, but with great rapidity and precision; who are as much at home in the art of availing themselves of every species of cover, as any light troops in the world. The ardour of the French is, however admirably opposed by the coolness and undaunted deportment of Britons. On the present occasion, for instance, our people met their assailants exactly as if the whole affair had been a piece of acting; no man quitting his ground, but each deliberately waiting till the word of command was given, and then discharging his piece. Every effort of Marshal Soult to possess himself of the mayor's house, and of the enclosure and wood about, it, accordingly proved fruitless; & hence his formidable column which covered the high-road as far as the eye should reach, was, per force, obliged to halt, and to remain idle.

Matters continued in this state till towards noon, and yet a comparatively trifling number of our troops were engaged. The entire brigade to which belonged, the brigade of light cavalry, as well the greater proportion of the first division, had been mere spectators of the valour of others; when the enemy, as if worn out with fatigue, and disheartened by repeated failure, suddenly began to retire. His column of infantry having moved to the rear, till some rising ground in a great degree concealed it, seemed to disperse; his guns were withdrawn, and his skirmishers falling back, left our advanced corps in possession of the disputed post. A retreat, indeed appeared to have fairly commenced; and to many it was matter of surprise that no pursuit was on our side instituted. But our general, by keeping his soldiers steady in their places showed that he was quite aware of his adversary's intentions; and that he was a far better judge of the measures which it behoved him to adopt, than any of the numerous critics who presumed to pass censure upon him. The whole of this movement was no other than a manœuvre on the part of the French Marshal, to draw our troops from their position, and to enfeeble the centre of our line, by causing the left to be too far advanced; but though skilfully executed, proved of no avail, thanks to the superior sagacity of Lord Wellington. Instead of being harassed by any useless change of ground, we were commanded to take advantage of the temporary truce, by cooking our dinners; a measure which the long fast of many of the soldiers, particularly of the Portuguese, who had eaten nothing during the whole of yesterday, rendered peculiarly desirable.

In a moment numerous fires were again lighted, and half of the men in each regiment, disencumbering themselves of their accoutrements, set to work, felling wood, filling kettles, and preparing food for their comrades. In the meanwhile six or eight spring-waggons arriving, such of the wounded as were unable to crawl to the rear were collected from the various spots where they lay mingled with the dead, and lifted into them, with as much care as circumstances would permit. It was a sad spectacle this. The shrieks and groans of many of these poor fellows sounded hortibly in our ears; whilst the absolute silence of the rest was not less appalling, inasmuch as it gave but

too much reason to believe, that they were removed from the field only to die in the waggons. Nor were the muleteers and other followers of the camp, idle. These harpies spreading themselves in vast numbers over the face of the country, stripped and plundered the dead in an incredibly short space of time; and they were, withal, so skilful in their vocation, that they rarely afforded an opportunity of detecting them in this act. Nothing, indeed, has ever astonished more, than the celerity with which these body strippers execute their task. A man falls by your side, and the very next moment, if you chance to look round, he is as naked as he was when he came into the world, without your being able so much as to guess by whom his garments have been taken.

Whilst all these persons were engaged in their various occupations, I wandered towards the front, for the purpose of examining, in a moment of coolness, the nature of the ground on which we had yesterday fought. It was literally covered with the carcases of men and horses. Round the mayor's house, in particular, they lay in clusters, and not a few of the Frenchmen bore marks of having fallen by the sabre. One man, in particular, I observed, whose head was cloven asunder, the sword of his adversary having fairly divided it as far as the eyes; whilst another lay upon his back, with his face absolutely split into two parts, across the line of the nose. The great majority had, however, been shot; and they were mixed indiscriminately together, English and French, as if each had been cut off by the hand of his next neighbour.

I was not, however, so fully occupied in contemplating the dead, but that I cast various anxious glances towards the living; nor was ground of anxiety wanting. The enemy had, indeed, fallen back; neither did he show any column upon the road, nor any masses in the woods. But I observed his men crossing the high-road towards our right, by twos and and threes at a time, as if some formation was going on which he desired might escape notice. Nor was the circumstance lost upon my companions; "We shall have it again presently" said a veteran serjeant who stood near me; and the prediction was hardly uttered, when it was fulfilled. As if they had risen from beneath the earth, two ponderous masses of infantry, covered by the fire of twelve pieces of cannon, rushed forward; one, a little to the right of where I was, and the other, upon the church and village of Arcanques; and such was the fury of their attack, that, for the instant, they carried everything before them. A Portuguese corps, which occupied the former of those parts, was broken, and gave way; a British regiment, stationed to support them, followed their example; and now, for the first time since the battle began, the head of a French column showed itself upon the common.

In the meanwhile, all was hurry and bustle in the rear. The plunderers, taking to their heels, fled in all directions; the waggons with the wounded set off at a pace by no means the most moderate, or the least likely to jolt those who filled them; our people, casting their half dressed provisions into the fire, buckled on their accoutrements, and took their stations; whilst the artillery, which had begun to retire, came up again, at a hand gallop, to the front. Two squadrons of cavalry were next, ordered out, partly to stop the fugitives in their flight, and partly to check a body of the enemy, which, at this moment, appeared upon the main road; and I must say, that our troopers executed both of these orders with great effect. Every man whom they met, no matter whether an English or a Portuguese soldier they drove back, beating him with the flats of their swords over the head and shoulders; and then, suddenly rushing past a projecting copse, which concealed their motions, they spread death and dismay among the French infantry. But we had not much time given to watch the operations of others. We were ourselves in line in a moment, and advancing to the charge.

It was a tremendous and an overwhelming rush. The enemy stood nobly, and fought with desperate resolution, but we bore them back, as I have seen one bull borne back by another into the wood. And then, again, began the same ceaseless roar of musketry which had sounded in our showers of grape and cannisters amongst us, which but for the shelter afforded by the trees, must have swept us all into eternity.

As soon as we were fairly in the wood, our compact order was, in spite of every effort, lost. We fought, however, with the same spirit as before, in detached parties, and pressed the enemy on all hands, who became as much divided as ourselves, till not only was the ground recovered which had at first been lost, but we were considerably in advance of our original position Nor was it practicable even then, to check the ardour of the men. As fast as the enemy retired, our soldiers pushed on, till, at length, we found ourselves on the margin of a little lake, round the extremity of which the French were flying in great confusion. Such a sight added fuel to the fire of our eagerness; and we pursued in a state of little less confusion than that which prevailed among the fugitives.

We had already reached the farther end of the lake, and were in hot and heedless chase of a couple of field pieces, when a cry was suddenly raised of "The cavalry! The cavalry!" Several troops of French dragoons were advancing. Their horses were already in speed,—there was no time to collect or form a square; so we threw ourselves as we best could into compact circles, and stood to receive them.—They came on with the noise of thunder; one circle wavered—some of the men abandoned their ranks—the cavalry rode through it in an instant. That in which I was stood more firm. We permitted them to approach, till the breasts of the horses almost touched our bayonets, when a close and well directed volley was poured in; and numbers fell beneath it. But we knew that we had no business to remain where we were. Having, therefore, repelled this charge, we slowly retraced our steps, the cavalry hovering around us as we retired, till we had gained, once more, the shelter of the wood, and were safe from further molestation. There we stood fast, till a bugle sounding the recall, warned us to retire still farther, and we again united ourselves with the rest of the brigade.

The attack upon our post being thus defeated, we were commanded to lie down in a ditch, for the purpose of sheltering ourselves against a heavy cannonade with which the enemy still entertained us. A couple of brigades were, at the same time, marched towards the right, to support the light division which had been very sorely pressed in its position at Arcanques. The French column had come on at a moment when a regiment of Cagadores, which held the church, were in the act of cleaning their rifles, and hence one-half of the troops were virtually unarmed. But, though driven through the village and gardens, our people maintained themselves in the church, and the rising ground on which it stood; nor did the French succeed in making any lasting impression on that point. The loss, however, had on our part been so great and the enemy still continued his exertions with so much ardour, that it was deemed requisite to send fresh regiments to relieve those which had been so long engaged; and hence five or six battalions were withdrawn from our rear, and the post which they had hitherto assisted in maintaining was left entirely to our protection.

Whether it was the intention of Soult to cause this movement, or whether he only hoped to avail himself of it, as soon as it had been made, I know not; but just as the bayonets, of our detached troops began to glitter in the wood behind Arcanques, another determined charge was made upon the corps in our immediate front. This corps was not only weak in point of numbers, but was absolutely worn out with hard fighting and want of food. It gave way almost immediately. Again the French were upon us? again we were hotly engaged, and, as it appeared to me, with a still denser and more numerous division than any which had yet attacked. The wood and the mayor's house were now both of them carried —the French came on with loud shouts and great courage—our Portuguese allies fairly fled the field---one or two British regiments were overpowered; and even we, whose ranks had hitherto been preserved, began to waver, when Lord Wellington himself rode up. The effect was electrical.---"You must keep your ground my lads," cried he; "there is nothing behind you.---Charge! Charge!" Instantly a shout was raised. Many fugitives, who had lost their own corps, threw themselves into line upon our flank; we poured in but one volley, and then rushed in with the bayonet. The enemy would not stand it; their ranks were broken, and they fled in absolute confusion. We followed without giving them a moment to recover from their panic; and having suffered hardly any loss in killed and wounded, we once more took possession of the chateau and the thicket. This was the last effort on either side, darkness having already set in; and hence we found ourselves, for the second time, at the close of a day of carnage and fatigue, occupying exactly the spot of ground which we had occupied when that day began. The same wild and outlandish tumult ensued; men of all countries bawling and hollowing to each other and the same arrangements of lighting fires, &laying down to sleep around them, were entered into by the weary combatants. The corps to which I belonged was, indeed, turned about a quarter of a mile to the right, where the charge of the outposts was committed to it; and those who had hitherto kept them being called in, were permitted to repose more securely in the rear. But with this exception, every thing which had been done during the night before was repeated; and such as were not actually employed on picquet, slept soundly beside their watch-fires.

(To be Continued.)

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay.

Arrivals.---Capt. A. W. Browne, Inspector of Hill Forts, Deckun.
Lieut. H. W. Sparrow, 25th Regt. M. N. I.
Lt. Col. Comdt. T. Corsellis, 6th Rt. N. I.
Capt. J. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Thos. Best Jervis, Engineers.
Dr. Milne, Medical.
Capt. R. W. Gillum, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. J. Hale, 22d Regt.

Departures.---Lt. and Qr. Mr. Browne 10th Regt.
Lt. Col. Comdt. J. Dunbar, 3d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Asst. Surgn. John Goss.
Lt. Carehew, 6th Regt.
Lt. Gillanders, 6th Regt.
Lt. Justice 6th Regt.
Ensign Wm. Long, 8th Regt.
Surgeon J. Butchart, 8th Regt.
Ensign McDonell, 19th Regt.
Capt. J. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. H. Hancock, 19th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Nov. 22, Ship Milford, R. Horwood, Commander, from China 20th Aug.

25th, French Ship Dan, J. Pascal, Commander, from Bordeaux.

27th, Ship Cumbrian, John Clarkson, Commr. from China, 19th Aug. touched at Goa 22d Nov.

29th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Tankara Bunder.

Passengers per Cumbrian:---Lieut. Armstrong, from Goa.

Departures.---23d, The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commander, to Mocha.

Passengers by Palinurus:---Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, Major Jackson, Capt. Pringle, Capt. Harper, Dr. Mackle.

Ships Loading.

English.---Cambridge for London.
Hannah for Ditto.
Ceres for Ditto.
John Biggar for Ditto.
Arab.---Psyche for Persian Gulph.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—November 3d, Brig Caroline, H. Leigh, from Arracan 18th October.

Nov. 7th, Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, from London 18th June and Port Praya 12th July.

8th.---Ship *Shaw ul Hamid*, H. J. Mechelson, from Rangoon, 18th October.

Passengers per Brig Caroline. from Arracan:—Lieut. Col. Walker, C. B.; Captain Mandilhon, H. M. 54th Regiment; Lieutenant F. B. White, Madras N. I.; Mr. T. Forth, Apothecary to the Troops; and Mr. C. J. Lackersteen.

Per Mary Ann, from London:---Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Logan; Miss Phelp; Miss Duhan; Colonel Stackpole, H. M. 15th Regt. Henry Williams, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Capt. Jas. Smith, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Edward Irvine, H. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. M. Logan, H. M. 41st Regt.; Rev. Mr. George; Rev. Mr. Paul; Rev. Mr. Gregory; John Tennant, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 41st Regt.; Robt, Foley, Esq. M. D. H. C. Service; Mr. Duhan; and Mr. George Duhan.

Departures,—Brig Margaret T. Corbin, for Mungdoo.—5th, Ship General Wood, J. Hudson, for Rangoon.

Madras.

Arrival.—November 4th, Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, from London 10th May, Madeira 5th July, and Cape of Good Hope 6th September.

Departure.—November 10th, Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, for Calcutta.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriages.—On the 8th instant, Mr. John Caldecott, to Silva, eldest daughter of James Somerville Darby, Esq. Paymaster of the Queen's Royals.

On Thursday, the 24th instant, John J. Griffiths, of H. M, 6th Regiment, eldest Son of Lieutenant General Griffiths, to Emima, only daughter of Lieutenant Col. Scott, of H. M. 6th Regimeut.

Birth.---On Saturday, the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant William Macdonald, of the Hon'ble Company's Marines, of a Son.

Deaths.---At Goa, on the 16th instant, at 2 o'Clock A. M. His Excellency Don Manoel da Camara, Vice-Roy and Captain General of Portuguese India, aged 35 years or thereabout, after long and painful sufferings during 148 days; leaving his amiable Lady and four female Children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

His Excellency was the second son of the house of the most excellent Condes da *Ribeira Grande*; he was married to the illustrious Dona Maria Thereza Joze de Mello daughter of the most excellent Marquis of Sabugoza. While in Portugal he served in the Peninsula, againt the French as Captain in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. While at Rio de Janeiro he was appointed a Major, and afterwards Lieutenant Col. of Cavalry and Governor and Captain General to Goa. He arrived at Goa on the 26th of November 1821 to succeed the most Excellent Count of Rio Pardo.

At Cochin on the 2d instant, Mr. John William Vanwullen, Assistant to the Bunder Master, aged 42 years, deeply regretted.

On the 12th Instant, on his passage from Mandavie to this Presidency for the recovery of his health, Lieut. John Whitaker, of the 16th N. I. at the early age of 22. A young man whose amiable disposition had endeared him to a numerous acquaintance. It seemed more natural endowment, than a studied efford with him to please. Mild and affable in his manners, gentle and kind in disposition, he secured your esteem; with the highest principles to guide him, he commanded your respect; with a warmth of heart peculiarly his own, he bound you to him as his friend. This tribute to his memory is offered by one who will long feel his loss, whilst his brother officers will mourn him as one who by his many virtues they looked upon with their highest regards.

At Surat, on the 14th instant, William Chalmers, son of the Reverend William Fyvie, aged 2 years, 3 months and a half.

At Mandavie, in Cutch, of a bilious fever, Patrick Macdonell Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar. In the death of this individual the Service has sustained a great loss, and Society has been deprived of one of its most accomplished members. He not only possessed considerable professional attainments, but had acquired a very extensive knowledge of general literature.

These qualifications added to a most placid and conciliatory disposition, made his Society generally courted, and procured for him the esteem and regard of a very large circle of friends.

Madras.

Marriage.---At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 26th October, by the Rev. J. Hallowell, Mr. John Mcgregor, Draftsman in the Artillery Depot, to Miss Georgiana Vanderwart.

Births.---On the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Sim, Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on Sunday morning the 6th November, the Lady of Captian Johu Wallace, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry of a Son and Heir.

In Fort St. George, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

On the 10th Instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of the Reverend E. Crisp, of a Son.

Death.---At Nellore, on the 14th Ultimo, after a short illness George Wilson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, deservedly lamented.

Calcutta.

Marriages.---On the 10th Instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles Hogg of Calcutta, Esq. to Miss Lucy Marshall, sister to John Marshall of Callinefercy, in the County of Kerry, Esq.

Births.---At Sulkea on the 3d November, the Lady of Captain Edward Hughes, of the Ship Lord Amherst, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, the Wife of Mr. V. G. Paris, of a Son.

At Howrab, on Saturday, the 5th November, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. of Vanrenen, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 28th October, the Lady of Major J. H. Cave, Commanding 10th Extra Regiment Native Infantry of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 25th October, the Lady of William Fleming Dick, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 8th November Mrs. Peter, of a Son.

Deaths.---At Dum-Dum, on the 2d November, Serjeant Thomas Morgan, of the 2d Battalion Artillery.

At Howrah, on the 3d November, Mrs. Susan Wiltshire, relict of the late Mr. Charles Wiltshire, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta on the 5th November, the infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Marriott, of the free School.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 6th November, Miss Amelia Joyce, aged 12 years, 11 months and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 7th Nov. Mrs. Elizabeth Crichton, the Wife of Mr. C. Crichton, Provisioner, Durumtollah, aged 26 years.

At Nusseerabad, on the 20th September, Charlotte, the Wife of Captain Adoniah Smith, of the 50th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 27 years.

At Diamond Harbour, on the 7th Nov. J. Haworth Esq. Second Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship *Marquiss Wellington*, aged 24 years.